JANUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3214.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1792.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

Doctor Hill's American Balſam,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Caine; and by the Subſcriber at her place, in Blockley; price 6/6*d.* a bottle, and by the dozen, 6*s.* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 26 years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle; then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs. There are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which give ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American Balſam performed perfect and effectual cures. Its fame is ſpread almoſt every where: it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects. Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſement, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American Balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young junior, and ſenior, it devolves on the ſubſcriber, as ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt.

December 27. ‡ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, both upland and meadow, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all plowland, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

Bank of North-America,

8th December, 1791.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of North-America are hereby notified, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, 19th December, 1791. c.4 m.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

WANTED,

Two or three ROOMS, genteelly furniſhed,

With the uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the printers. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 147½ acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, about 8 miles from the city. On ſaid Plantation are a dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, 12 or 14 acres of timothy meadow; about 40 acres of woodland, and a ſpring of water near the houſe. The whole is under good fence, and may be entered upon next ſpring. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH PAUL, at the Spring Mills, in Whitemarſh townſhip, or the ſubſcriber near Cheſnut-hill, at the Wiſſahickon creek, Germantown townſhip.

Twelfth Month, 16th, 1791. ‡ MARY PAUL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL ROBESON, junr. late of Vincent townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, accomptant, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Executor.

And all perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SIMMONS and ROBESON, of this city, lumber merchants, are alſo deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame partnerſhip, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Surviving Partner and Executor, &c. of Samuel Robeſon, junr. deceaſed.

Philadelphia, December 20th, 1791, §

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 109¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 or 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eotf.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, two villains---one, who calls himſelf John Johnſton, is a ſtout thick-ſet fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with dark ſhort hair, had on a new pair of blue cloth trowſers, and a ſhort ſailors jacket of the ſame, a little hat narrow in the brim, but no ſtockings, fat full-faced, with a down ill look, and is fond of liquor, had on his neck an iron collar, with a chain faſtened round his breaſt; the other calls himſelf Joſeph Smith, but is thought to be a wrong name, is a ſtraight made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, had on a blue coattee, a corduroy jacket and breeches, a wove pair of brown ſtockings, a high crowned hat, much worn, bound round with black tape, and when talking twiſts his mouth. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid villains, in any jail in this ſtate, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

December 12, 1791. ‡

THE Subſcribers hereby inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened an OFFICE, in Fourth, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, lately occupied by Edward Shippen, Eſq; where they carry on the buſineſs of buying and ſelling real eſtates on commiſſion, letting lots on ground-rent or leaſe, &c. in city or country, procuring money on intereſt, and drawing deeds and other writings. They have now for ſale, houſes and lots in almoſt all parts of the city and diſtricts; ground rents; ſeveral very valuable country ſeats near the city; plantations and tracts of land in moſt of the counties in this ſtate. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, by calling at ſaid office, may ſee a deſcription of them, with the price and terms of payment.

EDWARD BONSALL,
ISAAC BONSALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 13, 1791. *

A WATCH was found by the ſubſcriber, at the Widow Litle's Ferry, on Suſquehanna, with a ſilver caſe, and china face. The owner by applying to Benjamin Heacock, living in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

December 12th, 1791. *

TAKEN up yeſterday, a Red COW with a white face, having a rope round her horns. The owner of ſaid COW may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties.

MARTIN WORKNAUGHT.

Nov. 19th, 1791.

BALTIMORE, December 26.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, to a gentleman in this town, dated December 20.

"I join with you in lamenting the unhappy fate of our little army, and particularly that of our friend Gen. Butler; his lot, as at firſt repreſented, had been indeed mercy to him, when compared with what actually took place. After receiving his wound, he was removed to the centre of the camp and placed between two meal ſacks; in this ſituation he remained ſome time, ſurrounded by ſome officers and a few ſoldiers, whoſe number ſoon became reduced by the enemy's fire. Perceiving this, and that the main body had retired, he begged of thoſe that were with him not to remain longer on his account, but to eſcape, if poſſible, obſerving that his ſight was then leaving him. He gave his ring, ſword and watch to one of the gentlemen, and, in exchange, requeſted a loaded piſtol, that he might, as long as poſſible, defend himſelf, which was accordingly cocked and put into his hand—the party then fled, and left him to his fate—This ſaid information was given by a gentleman who was in the action, and paſſed yeſterday, on his way to Philadelphia."

PHILADELPHIA. Jan, 4.

Laſt Saturday afternoon Lieutenant Devin, of the Levies, arrived in town from the Weſtern Country. He left Fort Waſhington the 22d of November, at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon were well ſupplied with men and proviſions, and there was no apprehenſion for their ſafety. General St. Clair continued in bad health. Moſt of the remaining Levies were returning home, except ſuch as had enliſted in the regular ſervice. The wounded had been brought to Fort Waſhington, and were moſt of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians ſince the action.

Peter Zachary Lloyd, eſquire, having reſigned his office of Clerk to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, Peter Baynton, eſquire, was on Saturday laſt unanimouſly elected in his room.

All accounts of the late action with the Indians reflect honor on the conduct of General St. Clair and his gallant troops. It is true the army was defeated, but it is highly probable they were overpowered by ſuperior numbers.—The annals of the late war do not exhibit a more lengthy and ſevere conflict; and although the iſſue of it was unfortunate, the reputation of the American arms remains unimpeached.

Whatever may be the conſequences of the Indian war, the United States are not reſponſible for them. The predatory incurſions of the Wabaſh and Miami Indians, began in the early part of the late war, and have continued without intermiſſion to the preſent time.

Theſe Indians have conſtantly refuſedthe invitations of the United States to treat of peace, although the neighbouring tribes did, at ſeveral periods ſince the late war, conclude treaties with us. Some people have ſuppoſed that this war has been lighted up by the encroachments of the whites.—This does not appear to be the caſe.—The Wabaſh Indians have not any claim to the lands within the boundaries ſtipulated by ſeveral treaties with the weſtern Indians;—nor have they urged any ſuch claim: they appear to have been incited to a continuance of their depredations, by a thirſt for blood and plunder, with both of which they have been but too abundantly gratified.

When the inſolence and cruelties of theſe banditti ſhall be fully explained to the public, together with the means uſed to bring them to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity, the humanity of the United States will be abundantly apparent, and their conduct receive as it merits, the approbation of the enlightened part of mankind.

The amneſty, allowed in France to the fugitive princes, and others who have oppoſed the revolution, is very honorable, as well as wiſe and politic. Men overturn a tyranny, becauſe they fear it; and what they fear they hate. The ſtruggle for liberty inflames both paſſions, fear and hatred. The moment of triumph is a dangerous trial of the heart; for it finds the latter paſſion thirſting for the deſtruction of the objects and perſons, which it lately feared and continues to hate. The amneſty evinces the magnanimous confidence of the National Aſſembly in the ſtability of their own work; no longer fearing their foes, they have the nobleneſs of ſoul, as well as wiſdom to forgive them. It is to the honor of the age that opinions are no longer puniſhed as crimes. Go on, enlightened Frenchmen, your mildneſs (a national virtue now reſumed) in the uſe of your privileges, will make liberty appear amiable in the eyes of other nations.

Hitherto a free people have been conſidered as a kind of ſectaries; it has been a diſtinction in the world, and a proud one too of more worth than all its titles. But the time is coming, and the French, if they are wiſe and prudent enough to make their work ſtrong as they do it, will haſten the period, when the major vote of the world will be given in favor of liberty—when the want, or the loſs of it, will be conſidered as a ſtain, a mark of ignominy and degradation, which ſlaves, the moſt uſed to it, will not have the patience to carry.

Extract of a letter from the Weſtern Country, dated Dec. 14.

"The Grand Jury of Alleghany county (all from the country) found a bill againſt four or five perſons concerned in tarring and feathering a poor fellow ſuſpected as an exciſe officer."

To his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

WE have the honor to addreſs you in behalf of the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, and Alleghany, reſpecting the preſent defenceleſs ſtate of their frontiers, now expoſed to the cruel ravages of a powerful and ſavage foe.—The late defeat of the army, under Gen. St. Clair, has given riſe to the moſt ſerious apprehenſions to the inhabitants of thoſe counties, who being entirely unprotected as well as deſtitute of arms and ammunition for defending themſelves, now look up to your Excellency, as the executive arm of the government, to ward off thoſe dangers which threaten them, as well as the commonwealth in general.

Your Excellency is well aware of the great extent of our frontiers, and when you conſider the high degree of ſpirit which the ſavages, animated by two ſucceſſive victories, entertain, you may more eaſily conceive, than we can deſcribe, the fears which pervade the breaſts of thoſe men, women and children who are more immediately ſubject to their barbarities and depredations. Had the people a ſufficiency of arms in their hands, they might, in ſome meaſure, defend themſelves, until the general government, to whoſe care the common defence is intruſted, ſhould adopt efficient ſteps for that purpoſe. At the ſame time, we beg leave to ſtate to your Excellency, what occurs to us as the moſt ſpeedy and effectual mode. When the extent of country to be protected, is taken into view, we conceive that eight hundred effective men will not be deemed more than ſufficient. They ſhould be active partizans, under experienced officers, and provided with good rifles to ſuit the grand object of meeting the enemy upon equal terms, of ſcouting and giving the alarm when needful. Such a body ſhould have encouragement proportioned to the price of common labour in this country, which averages at 50 ſhillings per month; as the pay allowed to the troops of the United States would not be a ſufficient inducement to able-bodied men, poſſeſſing the requiſite qualifications. We ſuggeſt theſe general ideas from a knowledge of local circumſtances, which they who are at a diſtance, unacquainted with the actual ſituation of the Weſtern Country, cannot ſo well perceive. It is not our wiſh to enter into a minute detail; being convinced that your Excellency is not only fully acquainted with, but feelingly alive to thoſe impreſſions which a ſtate ſuch as ours muſt give riſe to; nor can we apply to any perſon more proper than yourſelf, to procure that aſſiſtance which it requires.

In the mean while we hope, from your attention, that a quantity of arms and ammunition, of good quality, will be forwarded to the ſeveral county lieutenants, to be diſtributed among the moſt active of the militia of theſe counties, who at preſent can make but a partial and feeble defence if attacked. They have been drafted throughout the laſt ſummer, and thoſe of Weſtmoreland, even until now. This is attended with great inconveniencies, and is particularly haraſſing to this part of the ſtate; and the officers as well as men taking their tour promiſcuouſly, are not ſo well adapted to an active and hazardous ſervice, as a ſelect corps, who have confidence in one another.

If nothing elſe can be done, we truſt your Excellency will give orders for calling out the militia of the other counties, which at leaſt may afford a temporary relief.

We have the honor to be, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect, your Excellency's humble and obedient ſervants,

Charles Campbell,
John Young,
on behalf of the County of Weſtmoreland.
Alexander Addiſon,
James Marſhall,
A. Baird,
J. Blakeney,
David Reddick,
for the County of Waſhington.
Edward Cook,
Zadak Springer,
James Paull,
for the county of Fayette.
Preſly Nevill,
James O'Hara,
E. Butler,
John Wilkins, jun.
John M'Maſters,
Iſaac Craig,
John M'Dowell,
for the county of Allegheny.

Pittſburg, 21ſt Dec. 1791.

Extract of a letter from Montpelier (Vermont) dated Dec. 5, 1791.

"A melancholy accident took place here laſt Saturday morning, of which the following is an account.—On Friday the 2d inſtant, being the day after Thankſgiving in this ſtate, the young people in this neighbourhood aſſembled to ſpend the evening in dancing. Amongſt others, two young gentlemen from this town waited on the two Miſſes Hobarts of Berlin, on the other ſide of Onion river. After having ſpent the greater part of the night in merriment, they parted about two o'clock in the morning. The above mentioned couples having to croſs the river in a canoe, they four [together with the ferryman] imprudently got in all at once, and had not got far from ſhore before the canoe overſet; but by the exertions of the ferryman they righted her, and he, together with a Mr. Putnam, one of the young gentlemen, and one of the girls, got in; but in helping the other girl in, they unfortunately overſet the ſecond time. They then endeavoured for the ſhore: Mr. Putnam, at the danger of his life, ſwam aſhore with the younger Miſs Hobart under his arm; but were both of them ſo far chilled as to be unable to ſtand, having ſwam more than forty rods, as the water was high and the current ſwift, before they reached the ſhore. The ferryman got aſhore by the help of the canoe; the other couple periſhed in the water. The young gentleman drowned is Mr. Theophilus Wilſon Brooks, ſon of Deacon Brooks of Aſhford, Connecticut, a valuable young man, aged 25. The young woman is daughter of Capt. Hobart of Berlin, an amiable young woman, about 20 years of age. The body of the young woman was found about a mile below, yeſterday morning. Mr. Brooks is not yet found."

The Poſt Office Bill, it is juſtly apprehended, will materially prove injurious to the Preſs and conſequently to political Freedom, if it ſhould paſs into a law as it has been lately *amended* or rather altered. This bill threatens to impoſe an *exorbitant* tax on newſpapers, conveyed through the medium of the poſt office, and thereby militates againſt the circulation of national intelligence.

Should it obtain the ſanction of the general legiſlature it does not require any depth of reflection to ſhow that it will unſettle the minds of the people, now happily overflowing with confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of their rulers, and, by introducing ignorance with reſpect to public affairs, muſt generate ſuſpicion, and may be productive of even the horrors of anarchy.

We are governed by repreſentatives freely elected by ourſelves. They ſimply poſſeſs delegated authority. If therefore means are uſed to obſtruct the channels of information, it will be ſuppoſed (and perhaps juſtly at ſome future day) that a plan of government, dark, inſidious, and deſpotic, is intended, gradually to be eſtabliſhed. The injury, which printers will receive from it, ought alſo to be conſidered. They have embarked their property in the preſs; and muſt relinquiſh the attempt of enlightening their fellow-citizens from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, ſhould this inauſpicious meaſure be carried.

Many of them will pay a tax, at the propoſed rate of a cent and a half each paper, from twenty to ſeventy dollars a week: and, as their ſucceſs muſt depend on a conſiderable number of ſubſcribers, ſo many of theſe will withhold their patronage on account of this tax, as will reduce printers to penury, and render the preſs, in a conſiderable degree, an inconvenient and ruinous machine.

From theſe public and private conſiderations, founded on equity, humanity, and ſound policy, it is preſumed, that the bill in queſtion will at leaſt be ſo modified, as to unite private conveniency with public benefit.

When a tax of a half cent on the poſtage of each newſpaper was propoſed, few printers were known to complain. They generally thought the burthen not intolerable. But ſo grievous is the load of a cent and a half, that they muſt inevitably ſink under it.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, Lemuel Reddick, to be ſurveyor of the port of Suffolk, in the ſtate of Virginia, vice Benjamin Bartlett, reſigned.

A letter from St. Domingo of the 17th Nov. mentions, that the revolted negroes were laying waſte the northern part of Hiſpaniola, which is comprized between Fort Dauphin and Trinity (Spaniſh.)—We alſo learn, that the mulattoes and free negroes of the province of the North, have taken poſſeſſion of Ouanaminthe, a part of the iſland which borders on the Spaniſh ſettlements: That they are fortifying themſelves in it; and that they ſent from thence a ſtatement of their claims to the General Aſſembly. The Aſſembly reſolved that they could not deliberate upon their demands, unleſs they ſhould return to the ſtate of peaceful citizens at their reſpective homes, or aſſembled in arms for the public good, under the authority of the repreſentatives of the King. The letter further mentions, that they had committed on the defenceleſs whites in the neighbourhood of Ouanaminthe and Fort Dauphin acts of the moſt ſhocking cruelty; that they had burned every thing that had eſcaped from the fury of the revolted negroes; and that their intended deſign was to deſtroy every thing they could meet with, as far as Lemonade, to complete the annihilation of the province of the North.

On Thurſday laſt the members of both houſes of the Legiſlature met in the Senate chamber, and proceeded to the election of a State Treaſurer, when CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Eſquire, was unanimouſly re-elected.

Late letters from Jamaica to a gentleman in this city, mention that the ſpirit of revolt among the Negroes had at length reached the iſland—that the white inhabitants were ſincerely alarmed for their ſafety, had proclaimed martial law, and were taking every precaution in their power to prevent a general inſurrection. The flame is ſpreading, and threatens the Weſt-India iſlands with ruin and devaſtation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, to his friend in this city, dated December 19, 1791.

"The ſituation of our frontiers, ſince the defeat of the army, is a ſubject that demands ſerious attention. I do not conſider the loſs ſo great as ſome others perhaps may. The valuable officers, the arms, the money and horſes, that fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the degree of animation ſuch a victory will give to the ſavages: in theſe items conſiſt our loſs, the great body of the new levies were not only peſts to ſociety, but altogether incompetent to the buſineſs in which they were employed, and if there had been eighteen thouſand of them, the conſequence would have been the ſame. It is true it might have required a little longer time for the Indians to kill them, but that they would defeat 18,000 or any number of ſuch as they, that we could ſend, I have no doubt. It is true there is nothing more common than to find fault after an unfortunate buſineſs is over, but of this opinion was I the moment I ſaw the men, and told Col. George Gibſon, on his way from Philadelphia, that if the Indians

gave battle at all they would defeat our army. As to the ammunition, that was even worse than the pack saddles sent from New-York; because there were some individuals who went from this country that could have used it if it had been fit for use. The most violent rage prevails among both officers and men whom I have seen that have returned from the expedition, against the officer of government, whose duty it was to supply that article. Good Powder is as essentially necessary to fight Indians, as good men, and these are chiefly to be had in this and the Kentuckey country; if, therefore, Congress intends defeating the enemy, they must give such wages as will induce men competent to the business to undertake it. Permit me to point out another capital error in the original plan, for establishing posts in that country, the supplies will be cut off by the Indians with great ease, or they must be sent at much expence indeed; and a few troops, pent up in a garrison, will be no interruption to the Indians in making depredations on our frontiers. In addition to the establishments of posts, let government establish settlements also; give two or three hundred acres of land to every actual settler who will till the ground in the neighbourhood of these posts, the settlers will generally be active woodsmen; they will soon be able to supply the garrisons, and the garrisons will afford them such protection as will enable them to stand their ground, their interests will be mutual, and the saving to the government, by this means, will be considerable. In addition, let one or two companies of active woodsmen, under the direction of vigilant and experienced officers, be employed as rangers at each post, and give at least ten dollars per month. This will be considered as high wages by some of the fliers, but it will be true economy. Let me instance two actions with the Indians, on our frontiers, where such men were engaged. Lieutenant Buskirk of the Ohio county with equal numbers defeated twenty-two Indians at the Mingo bottom, took all their baggage and some of their arms; Lieutenant Enoch of this county with fifteen men fought upwards of thirty Indians, at Fish creek, and though he was obliged to quit the ground, with the loss of three men, yet it is reduced to a moral certainty that they killed at least six Indians and wounded others, these are the men the inhabitants employed and gave them in addition to the pay of the state, four or five dollars per month, and of which Gen. St. Clair complained that it would injure the public service, but I hope that by this time government is convinced of their error."

On Friday morning was presented the President of the United States, a *Box*, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated *oak tree* that sheltered the *Washington*, of Scotland, the brave patriotic Sir *William Wallace**, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristical present is from the *Earl of Buchan*, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to Lord Buchan by the Goldsmith's company at Edinburgh; from whom his lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due. We hear further, that Lord Buchan has, by letter, requested of the President, that on the event of his decease, he will consign the above to that man, *in this country*, who shall appear in his judgment to merit it best, upon the same considerations that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The inscription upon a silver plate, on the inside of the lid, is as follows:——Presented by the Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, to David Stuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their Corporation, by their Deacon, A. D. 1782.

* Sir William Wallace, at first a private gentleman, unsuccessfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the same grounds with that more recently accomplished in America, to expel the English and their adherents, who had usurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the first, at Stirling, he was soon after attacked by Edward, at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horse; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot; and the main division of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no use to the patriotic party. Soon after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made prisoner by some of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois Dec. 5.

"I writ to you on the 29th ult. mentioning the disagreeable intelligence that had recently been received from Port-au-Prince relative to a dispute between the mulattoes and whites, wherein many lives were sacrificed. Fire was set to the town in several places, and 27 squares out of 44, whereof it consisted, are totally consumed. The street called *Rue des Capitanes*, where the principal magazine of provisions and merchandize were situated, fell a prey to the flames. In fine, we are told, that only four merchants' houses have escaped the conflagration. I have seen an extract of a letter to one of the first commercial houses in this city, which states the loss at 500 millions of livres; the mulattoes immediately retreated to their camp at Croix des-Bouquets, and we are told that the commandant of the western district, M. Coutard, is with them. The flame of civil discord seems to rage in this climate with a degree of inveteracy unknown in other countries. Nothing seems to satisfy a partizan but the sacrifice of his opponent's life and property. The work of destruction having thus recommenced, Omniscience only can tell where it will terminate. Advices received last evening from les Cayes mention, that one or two chiefs of the mulattoes at Croix des Bouquets have passed into the southern districts, have spirited up their party in the vicinity of Cayes, taken possession of several batteries, and threaten the town of Les Cayes itself. The planters in that quarter it should seem, have taken refuge in the town. The victorious mulattoes proclaim, that unless they depart immediately, each to his habitation, and surrender the town, they will deliver it and its inhabitants to fire an sword; what a distressing situation! It is difficult, I find, to determine who is right and who is wrong in the first principles of this tragical business; doubtless there is blame on all sides; I fear the result will be the ruin of the colony."

The schooner Industry, Capt. Stiles, is arrived at New-Castle, (D.) from Hispaniola. He left Cape-Francois on the 30th November.—No account then received of Port-au-Prince being burnt. The three Commissioners from France had arrived, but no troops. There was no accounts received in France of the insurrection when the Commissioners sailed.

†‡† The Annual Election of Officers of the American Philosophical Society, will be held at their Hall, between the hours of two and five P. M. on Friday the 6th of January next.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.

Friday, December 30.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq;
Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, 2d January, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose herewith, a state of the shipments of flour made at this port, in the months of October, November and December last: the same paper will also shew your Excellency the whole number of barrels shipped in 1791, from the first day of January, to the thirty first of December inclusive.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

JAMES READ.

State of the Shipments of Flour, at the Port of Philadelphia, in the months of October, November and December, 1791.

	Flour.	Middlings.
Shipped in October,	28,059	742
November,	32,253	65
December,	40,177	754
Barrels,	100,489	1561
Amount of shipments in the nine months preceding the above as per return made,	215,296	4232
Whole amount shipped in 1791,	315,785	5793 barrels

Philadelphia, 2d January, 1792.

JAMES READ, Inspector of Flour.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. held on Monday evening last, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, James Pemberton, Esquire.
Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. William Rogers,
Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin.
Treasurer, Mr. James Starr.
Secretaries, Messrs. John M'Crea,
Joseph P. Norris.
Counsellors, Miers Fisher,
William Lewis,
William Rawle,
John D. Coxe,
John Todd, junr.
Joseph Thomas, } Esquires.
Corresponding Committee, James Pemberton, Esquire,
Rev. Dr. William Rogers,
Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts,
Dr. Casper Wistar,
Mr. Caleb Lownes,
John Kaighn, Esquire,
Mr. Joseph Sansom.

Baptist Meeting in Lodge-Alley, Jan. 2, 1792.

At a meeting of the members of the Society for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of ships, their Widows and Children. It being their annual election to choose Managers and Treasurer, the following members were chosen:

MANAGERS.

William Heysham,	Charles Biddle,
Nathaniel Falconer,	William Allibone,
Sampson Harvey,	John Souder,
George Ord,	John Lockton,
Robert Bethell,	Stephen Girard,
John Woods,	Nathaniel Galt.

TREASURER. Joseph Stiles.

Bank of North-America,

January 2d, 1792.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, President, pro temp.

Pursuant to the last will and testament

of John Howell, deceased, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 20th day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 130 acres, bounded by lands of James Anderson, James Dunwoody and others; the arable land is of a good quality for grain, about fifteen acres of meadow already made, and more may be made at a small expence; there are on said plantation a good dwelling-house, barn, stable and spring house, also a good bearing orchard. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

DAN GRIFFITH, Executor.

January 2d, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the township of Lower Allowsy's Creek, in Salem county, in the state of New-Jersey (being part of the estate formerly of Nathaniel Chamless, of Salem county, aforesaid, deceased) containing, as is supposed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of sale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Esquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the state of Pennsylvania.

N. B. Possession can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 1st instant, a bound Servant Lad, named WILLIAM THOMSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with bushy red hair, full mouth, and freckled face; had on when he went away, a round upper jacket, light coloured, his under jacket rather darker, buckskin breeches, pale blue yarn stockings, a new Russia sheeting shirt, and took with him a tow frock, and a spelling book. Whoever takes said Runaway, and brings him to his master, or secures him so that he may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by † MOUNCE KEEN.

Swedesborough, January 2, 1792.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mannington, Salem county, an indented Servant Lad, named JOSEPH WAIL, about 14 years old, 4 feet high, light complexion, and marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a beaver hat, fustian coat, and striped trowsers. Whoever apprehends and brings him home, shall have the above reward, and no charges paid, by ‡ RICHARD MILLER.

Twelfth Month, 29th, 1791.

260012

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC, For the Year 1792.

Just published and to be sold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the first day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accustomed Tavern, being the ferry-house on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premises an excellent stone dwelling house, with other buildings, a very large stone barn, stone sheds for horses, &c. a never-failing spring of water near the door. The plantation consists of about one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the rest plowland. The situation would suit a tavern, store or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indisputable title for the same, and make the payments perfectly easy to the purchaser.

January 2d, 1792.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

Sundry Valuable Tracts of LAND, situate in the county of Chester, and sundry HOUSES and LOTS in the town of West-Chester, viz.

A TRACT of Land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing 53 acres, with a good orchard and good buildings, on the main road from Philadelphia to Strasburg, Lancaster, &c. which has been occupied as a Tavern, and the situation is equal to any public business.

A Tract of Land in East-Bradford, with a good Merchant mill and saw mill, a dwelling-house for a Miller, a large farm-house, a large barn and stabling for 70 head of cattle; the buildings are all of stone and lime, and of the best construction; this farm contains about 500 acres of Land, 100 of which good meadow; the ploughland good, and plenty of timber.

A Plantation, on which the subscriber lives, containing about 70 acres, in the town of West Chester.

A Lot, with the buildings, in the township of East Marlborough, suitable for public buildings.

The House now in the tenure of Isaac Webb, in West-Chester.
The House in the tenure of A. Musgrave, Esq;
The House in the tenure of Esther Salkeld.
Sundry Lots.

A small Tract of Land, about two miles from West Chester, with a good dwelling-house.

The above described Premises will be sold for cash or credit, and the terms made easy. If not sold by the 1st day of March, they will be rented.

The subscriber has likewise sundry Tracts of Land in the counties of Huntington, Bedford, &c. for sale.

December 20, 1791. JOHN HANNUM.

ON Tuesday next, the 3d inst. the New Classical, Mathematical, and English Academy, of Allen township, Northampton county, will be opened, under the direction of capable masters. It is situated seven miles from Bethlehem, six from Nazareth, and ten from Easton, in a healthy, pleasant and fertile country.

This institution is under the guidance of the United Society of Northampton county, by whom, as well as by the masters, every attention will be paid to those youths committed to their care; public examinations will be held quarterly, on the first Mondays of April, July, October and January, by which mode shall be ascertained the progress of the boys. Good and reasonable accommodation may be had for pupils contiguous to the academy. For terms apply to

JOHN BROWN,
JAMES RALSTON, and } Trustees.
ANDREW CULBERTSON,

N. B. The French will also be taught in said academy.

Manacuncy, January 1st, 1792. *

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Winnard Nice, the sign of General Washington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, situate on the north side of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-street, to Abington, (commonly called Keyser's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-street, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing stream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premises a dwelling house, barn and stables, a spring-house over an excellent never-failing spring of water, and another never-failing spring adjacent to the dwelling house.

One other Lot of Land, situate on the same Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing spring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, situate on the same road, near the last above described lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; an indisputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate possession of the premises delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof; the conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cœcil county, State of Maryland, on the 3d day of December, instant, a Negro Man, named JACK, 6 feet 2 inches high, has a scar on his right eye, remarkable large feet, near 14 inches long, large ancles, much knock kneed, slow of speech, about thirty years of age, had on a wool hat not quite new, a new sheeps grey coat, of linsey with hemp tow chain, and woolen filling, the fore skirts of the coat lined; it is supposed he will change his name. The above reward will be paid on delivering the said Negro to the subscriber, or if secured in any goal, so that he gets him again, TWELVE DOLLARS will be paid, by

† CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Cœcil county, 5 miles above Elkton, December 9, 1791.

THE Creditors of John Gardner,

Esq; late sheriff of the county of Chester, whose claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their respective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-house in West-town, or at West-Chester, he being appointed to discharge the same. ¶

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE subscribers, Frederick Beutel and Adam Lukenbach, beg leave to inform the Public, that their Weekly STAGE, between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, will now cease, during the winter months. They propose that their Stage shall again regularly and weekly go from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, from the beginning of April next, so that the Stage will start from Bethlehem on the first Monday in April, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and so each Monday in every week during the season, to be in Philadelphia on Tuesday forenoon; and to set out from the tavern of Mr. George Lesher, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Third street above Race street, Philadelphia, every Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, and return to Bethlehem Friday forenoon. If it shall be found necessary, during the ensuing summer, to run two Stages every week, so that the additional Stage sets out from Bethlehem every Friday morning, and in return from Philadelphia every Monday morning, public notice will be given.---Sensible of past indulgence and favours received from the public, the subscribers will use their utmost endeavours to deserve it also in future, by having convenient carriages, plying in springs, and by having sober, careful and intelligent drivers, and hope the tavern-keepers on the road, where they propose the Stages shall stop, viz. Thomas Brown, John Rothdrock, Thomas Craig, and John Moore, will accommodate the Passengers in the best manner possible, and to their satisfaction.

The distance of the above taverns are, from Bethlehem to Thomas Brown's 12 miles; to Rothdrock's 12 miles; to Craig's 10 miles; to Moore's, at Jenkingtown, 11½ miles; to Philadelphia 10½ miles.

The payment, as usual, for every passenger, with 14lb. package, Fifteen Shillings, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and the same in return, way passengers three-pence per mile, and for every letter two-pence.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Bethlehem, December 5, 1791.

HORSE THIEF!
TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, the night of the 19th instant, a black HORSE, full sixteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a thin mane hanging to the right side, not a lofty carriage, lately shod all round with steel toed shoes, about nine years old, hath been used to a team, and is a good leader. Whoever takes up the said horse, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

Upper Darby, Dec. 20, 1791. ‡ JOSEPH BONSALL,

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Published at No. 239, High-street, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31st of October, and will continue to be published regularly on Monday and Thursday mornings.

The price to subscribers will be three dollars a year; the first half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertisements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a supplement; the other three pages to contain a miscellany of the most interesting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domestic newspapers, but also from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the most authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this shall be inserted, a summary of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to support, as far as a newspaper can with propriety be said to support, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preserve the blessings of liberty to this extensive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the assertion of the European philosophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long subsist, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a dissemination of useful knowledge is the best means to preserve alive the spirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be spared to make such selections, and publish such essays, as shall appear best adapted to this purpose.

Persons at a distance, who may procure fifteen subscribers, and will become responsible for the subscription money, shall receive with a packet a sixteenth gratis.

Advertisements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1791, from the subscriber, living near Ridgeley's Furnace, in Baltimore county, state of Maryland, a small NEGROE MAN, named BEN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, very active, a good waggoner and plowman, or can do any thing of plantation business, as well as any man; took with him two or three suits of good cloaths, amongst which are, a light coloured coat, black velvet breeches, cotton and thread stockings, and a Holland shirt. It is likely he will change his name and cloaths, as he is a very artful fellow, a great thief and a dreadful liar, and drinks little or no spirits. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that his owner may get him again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds, if 40 miles, Five Pounds, if 100 miles Ten Pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

December 7, 1791. MICAJAH MERRYMAN,

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Grist and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, on that noted stream of water, called French Creek, which is sufficient to drive the said Works at almost any season of the year. There is on the premises, a sufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1st day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and HENRY CHRISTMAN, } Guardians.

Vincent township, Chester county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horsham township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, on bond, note or book-debt, are desired to discharge the same within three months from the date hereof, otherwise legal means will be made use of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Also, those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

Nov, 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

For SALE,
An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which strikes the Hours and Half Hours.
Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-street.

December 7, 1791.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now, by mutual consent of the parties, purchased to himself the horses and stages, together with the subscriptions which have been raised for the support of the *Philadelphia, Reading* and *Harrisburgh* STAGES, and that he intends serving the public on this occasion with all possible industry, and to general satisfaction, by continuing to drive the same stages from Reading to Philadelphia and Harrisburgh on the former terms, with this difference only---that, on account of the short days and bad roads, the stages in future will start every Wednesday, at the usual places and hours, from Philadelphia and Harrisburgh, and arrive at Reading as expeditiously as possible; from which place both stages again will start on Friday morning.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N. B. Price for letters will be a five-penny-piece, excepting to subscribers.

Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, Nov. 28, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, the 12th inst. as a run-away or deserter, an Irishman, who calls himself GEORGE RUSSELL, says he has been in America 16 years, and is 32 years old, of a brown complexion, with short dark hair, pitted with the small-pox, about five feet nine inches high, his clothes so ragged and patched they are past describing: He is very talkative and abusive when in liquor. Says he drove team some years past for one Amos Scott, near York-town, in Pennsylvania. Any person claiming a right to said prisoner, are requested to come forward in four weeks from this date, pay the charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same, by

§ JESSE SEILY, Gaoler.

New-Britain township, Bucks county, Nov. 19, 1791.

CAME to the subscriber's enclosure a few days ago, a middle sized black COW, has some white under her belly, no ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § SIMON JAMES,

---

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Mansfield, Burlington county, the 21st of the 11th month, 1791, an apprentice BOY, named William Crammer, about 16 years old, but small of his age, of a fair complexion and light hair: he knows something of the weaving business: had on when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured coatee and waistcoat, purple breeches and striped trowsers over them, white yarn stockings, and thick shoes, with strings. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbour him, and all masters of vessels are in like manner forbidden to carry him off, under the penalty that the law inflicts. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

BARZILLAI FURMAN.

Mansfield, 22d of 11th month, 1791. §

A STRAY COW, of a light brindle colour, sometime in June last, came to the place of the subscriber, in New-Lane, between the Ridge Road and Schuylkill, two miles from the city. The owner of said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 5, 1791. PHILIP SUPER.

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets, where he continues to carry on his business in the most extensive manner, warranting all goods sold by him to be of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies best buckskin riding gloves,
Ditto best beaver gloves,
Best white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies best linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens best furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths best buck and sheep-skin breeches,
Deer-skins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the use of saddlers,
White skins for the use of saddlers and shoemakers,
Lining, apron, shammy-skins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the shortest notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of October last, an Apprentice LAD, named JONATHAN JOHNSON, though he goes, or is known by the name of JONATHAN SADDLETREE, in or about Mount-Holly, New-Jersey, as he served part of his time there; about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; very dark complexion, long black hair, has a remarkable lump on one of his heels; had on, when he went away, a round hat about half worn; brown coat, velvet jacket, corduroy breeches and white stockings; it is probable he may have changed his clothes; it is reported he keeps about Mount-Holly. Whoever will take up said apprentice, and confine him in any goal, and gives information, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

LAURANCE ALLWINE, Windsor Chair-
¶ Maker, No. 99, South Front-street.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1791.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

JOHN BARNES, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the Libel of your Wife Elizabeth, praying for a Divorce from the Banns of Matrimony.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

TEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Mannington, county of Salem, on the 29th day of August last, a negroe or mulattoe servant, named Jack, about 26 years old, five feet six inches high, light built, has a remarkable lump on the left side of his neck, under his collar. He formerly belonged to Alexander Moore, of Cumberland county, was sold by the Sheriff, and purchased by Thomas Maskell Esq. of Cumberland county, for life; and was purchased of him by the subscriber, for the term of 4 years, and then to be free. Whoever takes up and secures said negroe in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. GERVAS HALL.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are strictly forbidden to harbour, employ or enlist the aforesaid negroe or mulattoe, at their peril. ‡

To be Disposed of by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, about 8 miles from the city, on the great road leading to Reading and Harrisburgh. It contains 63 acres, 23 of which are covered with thriving timber, meadow ground sufficient to maintain 6 milch cows in good order; and the remainder good ploughland. The soil is kind, and easily improveable by a small quantity of manure. The situation is high and extremely healthy, and is well adapted for a tan-yard or any public business. There are on the premises two thriving orchards, two commodious stone dwelling houses, to one of which there is a frame barn and stable, and to the other a log stable. There is likewise a large corn-crib, chair-house, and an excellent screw cyder press, all under one roof. A stream of water runs through part of the meadow, which at present is employed in turning a saw-mill, and may be converted to other purposes, which from its vicinity to the city would be still more profitable. This place would be exchanged for property in the city, or sold for cash, with a liberal credit for part of the money. For more particular information, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Benjamin Johnston, No. 147, Stationer and Printer, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

ALSO, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland county, containing near 500 acres; about 60 of which are cleared. The buildings are mean. There is a rich bottom of more than 60 acres, fit for meadow, part already cleared. There is a good stream of water running through it, sufficient for a saw or grist mill. This will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for wet goods, or property in, or within 20 miles of the city. Enquire as above directed.

† BENJAMIN DAVIS.

Purchasers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October last, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in Marple township, late in the county of Chester, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for sale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the said Samuel Vanleer stiles himself "the proprietor" of the premises; and, in the said advertisement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaser:" Now the subscriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforesaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceased; and that he intends to prosecute his claim thereto by due course of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Administrator,
with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceased.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Downs's township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a NEGRO LAD, named ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and well grown; he went off without a hat, and the wool of his head newly shorn, but it is likely he may get a hat; he had on a vest with sleeves, and an undervest, both of home made fulled cloth, of the colour of sheeps-black, a new pale blue patch on the button-hole side, old grey flannel trowsers, two shirts, blue stockings with white tops, and strong shoes, with leather strings; he is slow of speech, and has no manners. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and confines him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or brings him home, shall be entitled to, and receive the above reward, and reasonable charges from ¶ DAN LORE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Marple township, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, well made, long black hair, sometimes wears it tied, dark eyes, and somewhat quick and stammering in his speech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, a sleeveless cross-striped pattern vest, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax shirt, one pair of new tow trowsers, one pair of fustian ditto, one pair new blue yarn stockings, one pair of half worn neats leather shoes, with a pair of large square much worn plated (or washed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others are strictly forbidden to harbour, enlist or employ the aforesaid servant, at their peril.

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a small star in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, slim made, suitable for the saddle; was shod before and the shoes near worn out, a short switch tail, apt to be scary at the sight of objects. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

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JANUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3215.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1792.

Bank of North-America,

January 2d, 1792.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, Preſident, pro temp.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of John Howell, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 20th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, bounded by lands of James Anderſon, James Dunwoody and others; the arable land is of a good quality for grain, about ſifteen acres of meadow already made, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; there are on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and ſpring houſe, alſo a good bearing orchard. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

DAN GRIFFITH, Executor.

January 2d, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 1ſt inſtant, a bound Servant Lad, named WILLIAM THOMSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with buſhy red hair, full mouth, and freckled face; had on when he went away, a round upper jacket, light coloured, his under jacket rather darker, buckſkin breeches, pale blue yarn ſtockings, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took with him a tow frock, and a ſpelling book. Whoever takes ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by † MOUNCE KEEN.

Swedeſborough, January 2, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accuſtomed Tavern, being the ferry-houſe on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premiſes an excellent ſtone dwelling houſe, with other buildings, a very large ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds for horſes, &c. a never-failing ſpring of water near the door. The plantation conſiſts of about one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the reſt plowland. The ſituation would ſuit a tavern, ſtore or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame, and make the payments perfectly eaſy to the purchaſer.

January 2d, 1792.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Sundry Valuable Tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Cheſter, and ſundry HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, viz.

A TRACT of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 53 acres, with a good orchard and good buildings, on the main road from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. which has been occupied as a Tavern, and the ſituation is equal to any public buſineſs.

A Tract of Land in Eaſt-Bradford, with a good Merchant mill and ſaw mill, a dwelling-houſe for a Miller, a large farm-houſe, a large barn and ſtabling for 70 head of cattle; the buildings are all of ſtone and lime, and of the beſt conſtruction; this farm contains about 500 acres of Land, 100 of which good meadow; the ploughland good, and plenty of timber.

A Plantation, on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 70 acres, in the town of Weſt Cheſter.

A Lot, with the buildings, in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough, ſuitable for public buildings.

The Houſe now in the tenure of Iſaac Webb, in Weſt-Cheſter.

The Houſe in the tenure of A. Muſgrave, Eſq;

The Houſe in the tenure of Eſther Salkeld.

Sundry Lots.

A ſmall Tract of Land, about two miles from Weſt Cheſter, with a good dwelling-houſe.

The above deſcribed Premiſes will be ſold for caſh or credit, and the terms made eaſy. If not ſold by the 1ſt day of March, they will be rented.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe ſundry Tracts of Land in the counties of Huntington, Bedford, &c. for ſale.

December 20, 1791. JOHN HANNUM.

ON Tueſday next the 3d inſt. the New Claſſical, Mathematical, and Engliſh Academy, of Allen townſhip, Northampton county, will be opened, under the direction of capable maſters. It is ſituated ſeven miles from Bethlehem, ſix from Nazareth, and ten from Eaſton, in a healthy, pleaſant and fertile country.

This inſtitution is under the guidance of the United Society of Northampton county, by whom, as well as by the maſters, every attention will be paid to thoſe youths committed to their care; public examinations will be held quarterly, on the firſt Mondays of April, July, October and January, by which mode ſhall be aſcertained the progreſs of the boys. Good and reaſonable accommodation may be had for pupils contiguous to the academy. For terms apply to

JOHN BROWN,
JAMES RALSTON, and } Truſtees.
ANDREW CULBERTSON,

N. B. The French will alſo be taught in ſaid academy.

Manaquecy, January 1ſt, 1792. *

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,

For the Year 1792.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cœcil county, State of Maryland, on the 3d day of December, inſtant, a Negro Man, named JACK, 6 feet 2 inches high, has a ſcar on his right eye, remarkable large feet, near 14 inches long, large ancles, much knock kneed, ſlow of ſpeech, about thirty years of age, had on a wool hat not quite new, a new ſheeps grey coat, of linſey with hemp tow chain, and woolen filling, the fore ſkirts of the coat lined; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name. The above reward will be paid on delivering the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, or if ſecured in any goal, ſo that he gets him again, TWELVE DOLLARS will be paid, by

† CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Cœcil county, 5 miles above Elkton, December 9, 1791.

THE Creditors of John Gardner, Eſq; late ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, whoſe claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their reſpective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-houſe in Weſt-town, or at Weſt-Cheſter, he being appointed to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, 19th December, 1791. c. 4 m.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mannington, Salem county, an indented Servant Lad, named JOSEPH WAIL, about 14 years old, 4 feet high, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a beaver hat, fuſtian coat, and ſtriped trowſers. Whoever apprehends and brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges paid, by ‡ RICHARD MILLER.

Twelfth Month, 29th, 1791.

From the Albany Gazette.

Meſſrs. Webſter,

THE account given in your paper, of the loſs of ſo many brave men, who have fallen a ſacrifice to ill policy, or want of energy in our general government, has filled me, and I truſt will fill the breaſt of every man who feels for the honor of his country, with ſorrow and indignation. Whether the Weſtern Indians have had juſtice done them; or even whether proper means were taken in the outſet of this buſineſs to conciliate their affections, and to prevent their drawing unfavorable compariſons between the liberality of the United States, and that of the Britiſh government, is not now a ſubject for inveſtigation.—The hiſtory of the treaties made or rather attempted to be made under the confederation would however, I fear, not redound much to our credit, either as judges of the ſteps neceſſary to inſure peace with the ſavages, or of the characters proper to be intruſted with the negociation—neither was the force raiſed in 1785 for the defence of the ſettlements on the Ohio, of ſufficient magnitude to protect, even partially, our wide extended frontiers, nor to impreſs on the minds of the enemy, the ſmalleſt degree of reſpect for our ſtrength, or exertions—Six hundred men ſtrung along a line of ſeven hundred miles extent, was an object rather of ridicule, than of ſerious apprehenſion, even to the followers of an Indian army. But theſe were the miſtakes: theſe were the blunders of a government which feared to encounter the cry of a "ſtanding army," and whoſe funds were not equal to the ſupport of the miſeral band which the ſtates had raiſed on their cautious requiſition.

When the old government ſink into oblivion and a new and more energetic one was formed, we fondly hoped that an adequate proviſion would have been made for the ſupport of our national character and a more dignified line of conduct marked out; happily our hopes have not been entirely without foundation; but there is one humiliating inſtance remains, of our want of ſenſe to know, or want of bravery to enforce an obſervance of our rights.

Why are we not in poſſeſſion of the territory as ceded to us by the treaty of peace? Why are our late enemies ſuffered to occupy the numerous poſts on our frontiers, and to exerciſe a juriſdiction within our limits deſtructive of our trade, inimical to the lives and liberties of our people, and degrading in the laſt degree to the government which we have inſtituted!—Is there a Britiſh officer, let his rank be ever ſo low, or his knowledge or abilities ever ſo contemptible, who does not feel his ſuperiority on this occaſion; who does not know that he can ill-treat, nay, impriſon our citizens without fear of puniſhment? Do we dare to exerciſe the rights of ſovereignty throughout our dominions? Let the ſecretary of the treaſury declare if he did not bluſh for the ſituation of his country, for the *miſtake* of Congreſs in ordering the collector of Vermont to a poſt within that ſtate, over which they had no controul!

It is time, my countrymen, to ſhake off this foreign yoke—there are no political reaſons to hinder our demands, there is no power able to prevent our taking thoſe arſenals, thoſe aſylums of a ſavage enemy.

Heaven is my witneſs that the motives to this addreſs are pure—I expect no emolument from an Indian trade I have no weſtern lands to be protected; but I truſt I have the feelings of a man jealous for the honor of his country—jealous for the remains of our brave but unfortunate little army. For until the Britiſh evacuate the fortreſſes which they now hold, within the United States, and we have eſtabliſhed a line of poſts in the rear of our ſettlements, we never ſhall have peace. While the Britiſh traders are ſuffered to prowl between the lakes and the Ohio, diſſeminating falſehoods to our diſadvantage, and furniſhing the ſavages with arms and ammunition, aiding them in attack, and comforting them in defeat, we have nothing to expect but murder and depredation. While this retreat is open, not to ſay protected, they will ſet the United States at defiance and attack their troops with impunity; but the moment their retreat is cut off by a chain of poſts, that moment they will ſue for peace.

Whether theſe poſts are 30 or 300 miles north weſt of the Ohio, provided the Britiſh were out of our interior territory, is to me of little conſequence; though it is the opinion of Baron Steuben (than whom, no man is better acquainted with, or has a greater regard for the true intereſts of the United States) in his plan for a national militia, that the chain ſhould be drawn near to ſettlements already begun, and removed further back, as the tract which it was intended to cover is filled with inhabitants: Let our rulers determine the propriety of this idea, but let them firſt determine to break that diſgraceful chain with which our northern frontiers are bound: The ſpirit which began the late revolution is not yet loſt—nor is it ſo long ſince York-town was taken that we have forgotten to conduct a ſiege.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

BOSTON. December 29.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Mr. Adams,

"THE ſtrong arm of the Union ought to be outſtretched to protect all its citizens, and nothing will effect that protection, on the Weſtern Frontiers, but carrying devaſtation into the hearts of the Indian Villages." [*Centinel.*]

Theſe bombaſtic ſentiments may be the voice of pride and ambition, but not of wiſdom and policy. Before we again attempt to execute the ſanguinary meaſures, mentioned in the above paragraph, let us pauſe for a moment, and aſk, for what ſalutary purpoſe we are thus urged to ſpread devaſtation into the hearts of the Indian villages." Why is the ſword, which is but juſt ſheathed from a bloody conteſt with Britain, again to be made bare; and why are our ears to be ſo ſoon dinn'd with the ſound of the trumpet and the alarm of war?

Our country is happily reſtored to peace; our government is diffuſing its benign operations; our finances are in the moſt favourable ſituation; our citizens are thriving in their various occupations: Let us then be careful, leſt we diſturb this univerſal tranquility. No people under Heaven have the power to perfect their happineſs, ſo completely, as the Americans; provided we improve the means now in our power. But if through ambition and oſtentation we wantonly blaſt our proſpects, Heaven, in vengeance to our folly, may ſuffer us to purſue meaſures, which in their conſequences may prove fatal to our peace and proſperity.

To what purpoſe is the outſtretched arm of the Union to be exerciſed?—Do theſe natives poſſeſs a territory that we have an *indubitable right* to claim?——Are we ſo *contracted* in territory, that the United States ſtand in *immediate need* of unmeaſurable tracts of wilderneſs? Or is it abſolutely neceſſary for them to wage a diſtreſſing and expenſive war to obtain them?—Are the United States become ſo *crowded* with *inhabitants*, as to require our planting colonies in the wilderneſs, to eaſe ourſelves of ſupernumerary inhabitants? Have not the United States ſufficient territory to employ their citizens for centuries, in every uſeful branch of agriculture, manufactures and commerce?—Are parents complaining that the country is already ſo completely ſettled and improved, that their children are obliged to reſide at the old family manſion, for want of lands to cultivate?—If, on the contrary, tracts as boundleſs as the ocean now lay barren and uncultivated, upon what principle, either of *intereſt* or policy, are we ſo immediately urged to ſpill the blood of our young men, and expend the revenue of the States to obtain more?—Why do we wiſh to ſend our induſtrious families to ſettle abroad, at the riſque of their lives, when they can find ample employment at home, in peace and ſecurity?—Why do we deſire to enliſt men for ſoldiers, when their country calls for their aid, in the uſeful buſineſs of huſbandry? The ploughſhare, rather than the ſword, is the implement that promiſes happineſs and proſperity to theſe States.

Can it be conſidered wiſe policy, at this early period, to raiſe a war in the boſom of our country?—Is it prudent to ſet a tribe of warring Indians in motion, merely to obtain their lands, which muſt at preſent be a diſadvantage to us to ſettle and cultivate?—Every man who emigrates to that country, ceaſes from being a uſeful citizen, and rather places himſelf in a ſituation to become chargeable to the government. Any land that requires a ſtanding body of troops to ſettle is not worth, at this time, our acceptance. The expence of maintaining the army muſt be greater than the benefits ariſing from the culture.

It has become a ſubject of ſerious enquiry, and the PEOPLE ought to be informed, why this country is ſo ſoon involved in an alarming war.———The principles of it ought to be made known by Congreſs.—The people are called upon to mourn the unhappy fate of their countrymen!—Army after army fall a ſacrifice! Yet amid all theſe diſtreſſing reflections, ſcarcely an individual knows the PRINCIPLES of the war.

Let us then pauſe for a moment, and not ruſh precipitately to renew the conteſt. If we have inconſiderately entered upon this buſineſs, let not our pride urge us to further imprudencies. Let us, by friendly overtures, endeavour to reſtore the confidence of the natives. Let not the ambition of thoſe whoſe intereſt prompts them to war, influence our conduct. Let us rather oblige ſuch perſons to ſtudy economy in their expences.

If it is a juſt war, without doubt, the PEOPLE will purſue it with vigor: but if it is impolitic, and ſubverſive of the rights of man, it is preſumed we are not ſo loſt to every righteous principle, as to carry "devaſtation into the hearts of the Indian villages," merely to gratify our reſentment.

It is ſaid, that the Indians have deſtroyed many families on our frontiers; but are we ſure our ſettlers have not provoked the Indians to commit depredations. But admitting that in ſome inſtances they have been the aggreſſors, is it juſt to deſtroy, indiſcriminately, a whole nation for the miſconduct of the individuals?—When Boſton was threatened with deſtruction by the Port-Bill, we thought it a moſt glaring act of injuſtice, to involve the the innocent with the guilty.

It is preſumed that our political fathers will ſtudy the welfare of the States; but this buſineſs has become ſo intereſting and ſerious, as to arreſt the attention of every citizen.

BRADDOCK.

The following is copied from the Boſton Centinel.

With a ſingular ſpecies of zeal and philanthropy, the cauſe of the hoſtile Indians, againſt whom the army under Gen. St. Clair was directed, is advocated—their ſufferings delineated—and their diſtreſſes depicted. But to impute any of theſe, if they exiſt—to a want of humanity in government, is unjuſt—The deſire to eſtabliſh permanent and honorable peace between the United States and all the tribes of Indians, has been zealouſly exhibited both by the former and preſent governments. In ſome inſtances they have been attended with ſucceſs—as the treaties between us and the *Creeks*, *Choctaws*, *Cherokees* and others. But all endeavours to effect peace with the Indians in the regions north-weſt of the river *Ohio* have proved abortive.

"The general government took early meaſures for this purpoſe. Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the ſix nations, the *Wyandots* and *Delawares*, and ſome more of the Weſtern Indians; but the *Wabaſh* Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of thoſe treaties, notwithſtanding they were invited thereto.

"In order, if poſſible, to bring thoſe deluded people to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, the Preſident of the United States directed that they ſhould be invited anew, to treat of peace, and that the conſequences of their refuſal, and perſiſting in hoſtilities, ſhould be fully placed before them, and at the ſame time the people of *Kentucky* were prohibited from making any further incurſions into the Indian country.

"This invitation was executed early laſt year, to all the tribes inhabiting the river *Wabaſh*, from Poſt *Vincennes* up to the *Miami* village. The invitation was not only refuſed by the Indians, but their hoſtilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

"The campaign, therefore, of the laſt and this year, were meaſures of neceſſity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women, and children.

"It became juſt and highly proper, that the power of the *United States* ſhould be put in motion againſt theſe blood-thirſty tribes—and that it ſhould be ineffectual is to be deplored—and attributed to the ſmallneſs of our numbers.

"Notwithſtanding the provocations of theſe Indians, it is ſaid, meaſures will be taken to open their eyes to their true intereſt: But if the meaſures taken for this purpoſe ſhould be in vain, the meekneſs of Chriſtianity will juſtify the Government, in taking effectual meaſures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens; and the arrangements to be made, it is hoped, will be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hoſtile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope from the mercy, than to expect from the weakneſs, of the United States."

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Waſhington, dated Nov. 17.

Active meaſures, *indeed*, muſt be immediately taken, to effect any good purpoſe; and the United States will deceive themſelves, if they think an inſignificant, undiſciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with. They are numerous---they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder! They gained it, however, with conſiderable loſs on their part; but we cannot aſcertain it exactly.

"I ſerved the campaign in the cavalry, and am now returned to my battalion; which, I hope, will be diſcharged in the courſe of ten days, or a fortnight; and my wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by that time.

"Our army was badly modelled for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted horſe and riflemen; it was badly provided, and of courſe was diſcontented. Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the rifle, and in the art of covering themſelves behind trees, logs, &c. We had a few riflemen (militia) but they did not behave as well as they ought:---Our horſes were ſo emaciated, by the want of forage, that they were entirely unfit for any active ſervice; and ſeveral of our men (I mean levies) never fired a gun, before the day of action.

"The length to which affairs have gone certainly requires the moſt ſpeedy exertions of the public; a ſtrong army, compared to the laſt, muſt be raiſed, and diſciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner; ſuch an army, well commanded and modelled, I ſhould like to ſerve in, and would ſtill hope to ſee thoſe ſavages ſubdued."

The following was communicated by meſſage on Friday laſt, by the governor of this ſtate, to the legiſlature:

To the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE directed the communications, which I received from Pittſburgh by the poſt this morning, to be laid before you; and you will permit me, on the preſent occaſion, to repeat, that the very alarming ſituation of our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, requires, upon every principle of policy and humanity, the immediate exertions of government. A plan of defenſive operation has been recently propoſed to me by the Preſident of the United States, which, as it claims, in ſome reſpects, the ſanction of the legiſlature, I ſubmit to your conſideration; and ſhould it be approved, you will be pleaſed, beſides making an adequate appropriation of money for arms and ammunition, to decide upon the propriety of enlarging, for a limited time, the powers of the executive, ſo as to authoriſe the employment of drafts from the militia for a longer period than two months; and, generally, to enable us to co-operate in the meaſures of the federal government, for the protection of the frontiers of the commonwealth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 6th January, 1792.

SIR, *Pittſburgh, Dec. 28, 1791.*

WE are this moment honoured with yours of the 22d inſtant, and return you our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the pleaſing aſſurances contained therein. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are actually inſpired with the utmoſt confidence, that every exertion in your Excellency's power will be uſed towards their protection; and ſeriouſly take the liberty of encloſing you information received from the commanding officer and others at Fort Franklin, laſt night, by expreſs. This intelligence has added greatly to our alarm. We really apprehend, that the depopulation of this country will be the immediate conſequence of the fall of that garriſon.

We have the honour to be, with due reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,

Humble Servants,

JAMES O'HARA, GEORGE WALLACE, JOHN GIBSON, A. TANNEHILL, } *Committee of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh.*

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Jeffers, *dated Fort Franklin, the 26th December, 1791. By expreſs to the commanding officer at Pittſburgh, or Major I. Irwin, of the militia.*

SIR,

I HAVE this moment received authentic accounts from the Cornplanter, that an attack on this garriſon will almoſt immediately take place; for the Indians from below declare that they are determined to reduce this place, ſhake the Cornplanter by the head, and ſweep the river from end to end.

You are moſt earneſtly requeſted, and if I have any authority poſitively ordered, to ſend me, without loſs of time, one ſubaltern and thirty men as a reinforcement, together with my men who have been left ſick at Fort Pitt. Under this convoy, ſend me proviſions to make five months rations for ſeventy men. This news is not fictitious; nor this letter to be trifled with. I have written to the miniſter of war; but his orders will come too late. I am, &c.

J. JEFFERS.

Another letter from Lieut. Jeffers, of the ſame date, to Mr. E. Williams, contractor.

I am happy to inform you that the cattle and ſalt arrived ſafe; the danger in this country is ſo great, that I ſent ſoldiers and Indians to eſcort them. I am aſtoniſhed Mr. Bond arrived ſafe: I have every reaſon to expect that nine times out of ten ſo ſmall a party will be cut off.---No time to be loſt in ſending five months proviſion, as one eſcort will anſwer for the whole."

From Colonel George M'Cully, dated Fort Franklin, 26th Dec. 1791.

"By expreſs this moment received from the Cornplanter, he adviſes, that the women at this garriſon be immediately ſent to Pittſburgh for ſafety."

"The expreſs who was the bearer of theſe extracts ſays, that a council of hoſtile Indians was then ſitting at Buffaloe Creek, and that the Cornplanter was ſummoned to it. How far this information may be depended upon, can only be judged from our late diſaſter.

N. B. Theſe extracts arrived here the 28th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. by expreſs."

Extract of a letter from Waſhington county, dated December 25.

"You are no doubt convinced that the military buſineſs is now become ſerious, and that government have erred, the event too clearly demonſtrates; and I aſſure you, that I am not without ſerious apprehenſions, that a miſtaken economy may lead to another defeat. When you conſider the indirect means by which the Indians are countenanced by the Britiſh, the great inequality both as to numbers and capacity of our troops that are ſent againſt them, and not only the extraordinary degree of animation ſuch victories as the two laſt will neceſſarily give to thoſe nations now at war with the United States, but the powerful tendencies thoſe victories will have in procuring allies, and forming as ſtrong and powerful a confederation as that of the United States. That it is their intereſt to unite, muſt be evident to every man who will think on the ſubject, and that there are characters among them tolerably well qualified, (taking into view the preſent opportunity) to effect a combination or union of all the different tribes, is in my opinion ſcarcely to be doubted. The officer who is ſuppoſed to have commanded the Indian army in the late action, is certainly a man of conſiderable addreſs, and on that occaſion, gave full evidence not only of his bravery, but of his generalſhip alſo. The Indians are beyond all controverſy a more formidable enemy than is generally apprehended; and there is nothing wanting to convince the United States of this truth, but unanimity amongſt the different tribes. Suffer then another defeat, and the buſineſs will be effected. The Indians do not want either underſtanding or courage; indeed, they poſſeſs the latter in a very eminent degree. Their mode of war always has and always will give them a ſuperior advantage over a regular army, when their numbers are nearly equal; and by their ſituation, we labour under nearly the ſame diſadvantages that Great-Britain did in the late war with us; and, in ſome particulars, worſe. No ſupplies can be had in their country; and when thoſe for our troops are exhauſted or intercepted by the enemy, the conſequence is fatal. The troops muſt either retreat to our ſettlements, or fall a ſacrifice to the miſtaken policy of the government: I call it miſtaken policy to eſtabliſh poſts in the enemy's country, without planting ſettlements in their neighbourhood. If a ſufficient encouragement and reaſonable protection is given to actual ſettlers, men qualified for ſuch an undertaking will be had; and, independent of every other conſideration, this would be the moſt eligible mode of preſerving that republican equality that now pervades the United States. There are at this moment, thouſands of hardy, able-bodied men in Kentucky, and on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania, as well as further eaſt, that do not poſſeſs an acre of ground; of conſequence, they have not a ſufficient intereſt with, nor attachment to, the community. Nine-pence a day, nor eighteen pence neither, will be a ſufficient inducement for thoſe men to quit more profitable employment, to fight in a cauſe they are not immediately intereſted in; but give them wages, and a reaſonable ſhare in the lands for which they are to contend, and you place them on a footing with the reſt of the community; they will be as eager to take poſſeſſion of the country, as the Indians are to keep it. Depend upon it, the Indians are not to be ſubdued by mercenary troops, who fight for nine-pence a day.

Whether the general government intends purſuing the old plan, or what meaſures may be taken for the protection of the frontiers, I know not; but one thing is certain, that the general government have it not in their power to raiſe troops in time to anſwer our purpoſe, unleſs very extravagant wages are given, which I do not expect. In my opinion, the interference of the reſpective ſtate governments, who are now immediately expoſed, will be neceſſary, to afford us at leaſt a temporary defence. The pay and numbers of men neceſſary for that ſervice has been ſuggeſted, in a repreſentation from us to the Governor. By ſome the application may be thought extravagant; but I preſume, only by thoſe who think with General Grant, that the Indians may be drove into the woods to ſtarve. To permit the enemy at this time to drive the preſent line of frontier, and penetrate almoſt any length they pleaſe into the ſettlements, would be equal to, if not worſe than, the defeat of another army. That the preſent line of frontier will give way, unleſs ſupported by the government; and that it is the intereſt of all to ſupport them, are truths that cannot be controverted. You know that every frontier man is a centinel on conſtant duty, and that inſtead of being conſidered as a dead weight on the hands of government, he ought rather to be paid by the public for his ſervices. I know that an idea has been taken up by ſome in office, and others who live ſecure, that a few rangers are ſufficient to watch the approach of the enemy, and give notice thereof to the inhabitants; but ſurely, if the enemy attack us with force, we have a right to expect eight hundred men will be better able to watch their approach, as well as repulſe them, than a few rangers would be. The fact is, that the moſt active woods-men among us are not able to diſcover the enemy, without being diſcovered themſelves, by their tracks or otherwiſe. Such is the caution with which they approach us, that unleſs thoſe who make the firſt diſcovery are either able to give battle, or give information to a body of men under arms poſted on the frontiers, there is no chance either of annoying the enemy or of ſecurity to the inhabitants. In the name of good ſenſe, what are the inhabitants to do if they ſhould even have notice?—They have neither houſes of ſtrength, arms nor ammunition, to defend themſelves. Beſides, I can ſee no good reaſon why the frontier inhabitants ſhould be conſtantly on duty, more than their fellow citizens. If when the army left us laſt

ſummer, it was thought neceſſary by General Butler and the Lieutenants of the frontier counties of this ſtate, to order on duty three hundred and fifty men for the ſafety of the inhabitants, until the army ſhould at leaſt take up their line of march; I ſhould ſuppoſe, that under our preſent circumſtances twelve hundred would not be an over proportion, and I have no doubt but that the Governor of this ſtate will intereſt himſelf in our behalf, to procure us adequate protection. When matters of this nature come to a criſis, I have no notion of doing things by halves: I ſhould not think it extravagant if the general government would embody 20,000 men, five of whom to conſiſt of active rifle-men. For God's ſake, intereſt yourſelf in this buſineſs:—another point equally important, is the choice of officers; for I take it for granted, that troops will be raiſed immediately.

"You can hardly conceive what confidence reſpectable appointments infuſes into the public mind. Often, in the late war, we were reduced to have ſcarcely any other reſource to keep our ſpirits up, but our confidence in thoſe who conducted our affairs. Then even thoſe diſaſters that aroſe from miſtake or miſconduct, were in a good natured manner placed to the account of misfortune. Then hunger and nakedneſs were ſuffered without producing diſcontent or ſuſpicion. The neceſſity of the times rendered theſe things unavoidable: and they were ſubmitted to with magnanimity. But how is the ſcene changed! and at a time when a full gale of proſperity pnt even the object of every reaſonable wiſh within our power—at a time when perfect confidence in thoſe who ſtand at the political helm, raiſed our expectations perhaps too high. I know, ſir, you muſt have obſerved how little approbation was expreſſed either in town or country, of ſome of the moſt influential appointments, and moſt important arrangements for the laſt campaign. The open diſapprobation of numbers did not impreſs my mind ſo much as the ſilence of others and the total want of advocates. This prepared people to pay more attention to the flimſy and ridiculous clothing of the army, the want of ſyſtem, if not ſomething worſe in the quarter maſter's department, the ſcanty proviſions, bad, and ill fed horſes, inſufficient gun-powder, of which the complaint is ſo general, and ſo little contradicted. The returns of the few naked wretches who have eſcaped the mighty carnage, and have not periſhed in the wilderneſs, encreaſes the prevailing murmur and excites the common compaſſion.——I am told, that members of Congreſs ſay, that body is not chargeable with the buſineſs. How can they ſay ſo? Did not Congreſs make the law? Did not the Houſe of Repreſentatives originate the bill, which inſulted freemen with the offer of two dollars a month, and limited the time of ſervice for the levies? Members of the Houſe had the greateſt knowledge of the price of labour, and the greateſt intereſt in protecting their conſtituents. Did they intend to enſnare the young, thoughtleſs, ſimple part of the community, and take them naked, undiſciplined, to a convenient ſpot in the woods that the ſavages might, with the greateſt eaſe aad leaſt danger, put them out of the way of being a burden to ſociety? Such ill-judged parſimony in making the law, might be plead as an excuſe for the other departments. I always love to ſee the people's hopes and confidence embrace the meaſures of government, eſpecially in military operations: during the laſt campaign, thoſe hopes and that confidence were wanting, both amongſt the intelligent part of the people and thoſe of experience in the army."

The Preſident of the United States has approved of, and recognized M. PALASKE, as Conſul-General from his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia; and M. MARBOIS, as Vice-Conſul from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, within the States of Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jerſey.

On Tueſday evening, the 3d inſtant, the election for the Directors of the Bank of the United States, was cloſed, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the enſuing year, viz. William Smith, *South-Carolina*,—Samuel Johnſton, *North-Carolina*,—Fiſher Ames, Triſtam Dalton, George Cabot, *Maſſachuſetts*,—Joſeph Ball, Thomas Willing, Joſeph Anthony, Herman Le Roy, Robert Smith, Archibald M'Call, William Bingham, Iſaac Wharton, James C. Fiſher, Matthew M'Connell, Charles Pettit, *Pennſylvnnia*,—John Laurance, Rufus King, James Watſon, Andrew Craigie, Nicholas Lowe, R. C. Livingſton, *New-York*,—Jeremiah Wadſworth, *Connecticut*,—P. R. Fendall, *Virginia*,—Henry Nicholls, *Maryland*.

The uniting of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill by means of a navigable canal for ſhallops, appears to be ſeriouſly contemplated by the Legiſlature of the State of Pennſylvania. The neceſſity for ſuch a canal is univerſally allowed, but the place moſt proper for cutting it is ſtill undetermined. The height of the grounds, near the northern limits of this city, being found to be ſomething better than 37 feet above the high-water mark on the Delaware, the great depth of earth to be dug through, in that line, renders the deſign impracticable. Building a dam acroſs the Schuylkill, in order to raiſe the water 3 or 4 fathoms, and thereby to diminiſh the quantity of earth to be dug through, is alſo attended with the ſerious loſs and inconveniency of overflowing vaſt quantities of valuable meadow, as well as upland; not to mention its wholly obſtructing the mills to a certain diſtance up that river. To remedy theſe inconveniences, it has been propoſed to begin the canal at or near Norris-Town, in the county of Montgomery, where the Schuylkill waters are about 40 feet above the high-water of Delaware at Philadelphia. Upon this plan (it is ſaid) a ſufficient never failing ſtream would be procured for the ſeveral purpoſes of uniting the Schuylkill and Delaware; ſupplying the city of Philadelphia with water, as well as with the produce of the country by means of the canal; and affording the means for dry docks to careen the ſhipping without the trouble and expence of heaving down.

The Legiſlature of Virginia paſſed a law ſome time laſt month for inveſting certain perſons with powers to ſet on foot a lottery, for raiſing the ſum of four thouſand pounds, at ten per cent. deduction. The objects of this lottery are to promote and diſſeminate a minute knowledge of the ſouthern parts of the United States of America, from Philadelphia to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Miſſiſippi. The plates, &c. neceſſary to the elucidation of this uſeful work are in the hands of Colonel Tatham, and the work is carried on in the Capitol, under the patronage of the ſtate government, where it is frequently inſpected by its officers, to prevent any errors or miſinformations to the public.

At a meeting of the Subſcribers for opening the navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, held on Monday at the State Houſe in this city, the following perſons were choſen: to wit,

Preſident, Robert Morris. *Managers*. Samuel Powel, William Smith, John Nicholſon, Henry Drinker, Walter Stewart, Samuel Miles, Robert Hare, Samuel Meredith, George Clymer, William Bradford, George Latimer, John Donnaldſon. *Treaſurer*. Tench Francis. *Secretary*. Timothy Matlack.

The following reſolutions were yeſterday agreed to in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this commonwealth, and a committee (conſiſting of Mr. M'Clenachan, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Scott) appointed, to bring in a bill conformably thereto:

1ſt. Reſolved, That a number of militia of the ſtate, not exceeding 228 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, to be commanded by ſuch officers as the Governor ſhall appoint, be engaged for a term not exceeding ſix months, and be ſtationed at ſuch places as the Governor ſhall think beſt, to defend the weſtern frontiers of the ſtate; and that a bounty be allowed to ſuch militia as will engage in the above ſervice, which, together with the pay to be allowed by the United States, ſhall amount to fifty ſhillings per month for a private; fifty-five ſhillings per month for a corporal; and for a ſerjeant ſixty ſhillings per month.

2d. That a ſum of to be appropriated for the above purpoſe, and alſo to provide the neceſſary arms and ammunitions for the defence of the ſaid frontiers.

At the annual election for Directors of the Bank of North-America, held on Monday at ſaid Bank, the following gentlemen were choſen for the enſuing year.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzſimons, Joſiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis, Joſeph Swift, John Swanwick, George Latimer, John Morton, Benjamin Fuller, Robert Waln, Miers Fiſher, William Smith.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, for the annual election of officers, the following gentlemen were duly choſen.

Preſident: David Rittenhouſe, L. L. D.

Vice-Preſidents: Thomas Jefferſon, S. of U. S. William Smith, D. D. John Ewing, D. D.

Secretaries: James Hutchinſon, M. D. Samuel Magaw, D. D. Jonathan Williams, Robert Patterſon.

Curators: Charles W. Peale, Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Caſpar Wiſtar. M. D.

Treaſurer: John. Vaughan.

Counſellors elected for 3 years: Charles Pettit, Nicholas Collin, D. D. Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. William White, D. D.

The Counſellors, whoſe term of office is not yet expired, are the following: Adam Kuhn, M. D. Jared Ingerſoll, Andrew Elliot, Samuel P. Griffits, M. D. Thomas M'Kean, L. L. D. Robert Blackwell, D. D. William Barton, Iſaac Gray.

Extract from the minutes,

Jan. 6. J. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Right Rev. Biſhop White.---Evan Thomas, Eſq. of the ſtate of Maryland, Counſellor at law, to Miſs Patty Gray, daughter of George Gray, of the county of Philadelphia, Eſq.

The ſame evening was married by the Rev. M. Smith, William Robinſon, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Rice of this city.

†‡† The members of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennſylvania, are deſired to wear mourning for thirty days, to expreſs their regret and ſorrow for the loſs of Major General Butler and the reſt of their worthy Brethren, who lately fell in battle to the Weſtward.

Jan. 6.

COLLINS'S

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Ball, late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe perſons who have any manner of demands whatſoever againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber without delay, in order that a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate may be finally made according to law. ‡

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator, &c. of

Jan. 4, 1792. Joſeph Ball, deceaſed.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the County Line, about 2 miles above Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing 181 acres of good land, 80 of which is good woodland, about 20 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There are on ſaid Plantation two apple orchards, a ſtone houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and ſquare log kitchen adjoining it, a never failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon-houſe, with granaries overhead, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair. It is well ſituated, for either Store or Tavern, and the title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

December 28, 1791. † ABRAHAM HALLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM BIDGOOD, deceaſed, at Public Sale on the Premiſes, the 16th day of the Second Month, called February next,

A VALUABLE FARM or PLANTATION, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk-houſe and barn, in tenantable repair, thereon, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, county of Bucks, containing 226 acres, a great proportion of which is woodland, well timbered, with a conſiderable quantity of meadow-ground: the clear land good for all ſorts of grain, and the Farm well watered; a good bearing orchard on the Premiſes, within 1 mile of a landing on the River Delaware, 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and healthy part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM BIDGOOD,
ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, and } Executors.
BENJAMIN PALMER.

A WATCH was found by the ſubſcriber, at the Widow Litle's Ferry, on Suſquehanna, with a ſilver caſe, and china face. The owner by applying to Benjamin Heacock, living in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. December 12th, 1791. *

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6.

Legiſlature of New-York.

Yeſterday a quorum of both houſes appearing, his Excellency the Governor opened the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech: Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly,

Altho' it gives me the higheſt pleaſure to inform you that the ſame tranquility and good order, which, under the bleſſings of heaven, have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed this ſtate, generally prevail, yet I ſincerely lament the neceſſity of mentioning, that a daring outrage has been lately committed againſt the laws and authority of government, in the murder of the ſheriff of Columbia county, by a number of armed men in diſguiſe. The documents which will be preſented to you, will furniſh every neceſſary information. I forbear therefore to enter into a detail of the circumſtances which attended the unhappy affair. It is my duty, however to expreſs on this occaſion, the high ſenſe I entertain of the judicious and ſpirited exertions of the magiſtrates of that county, and other friends to good government, in the apprehenſion of the offenders, and to acknowledge the friendly and efficient co-operation of the executives of our ſiſter ſtates. This unfortunate occurrence, has neceſſarily obliged me to ſanction meaſures, which have occaſioned ſome extraordinary expence, and which will require legiſlative proviſion.

Complaints having been made to me in the receſs, by the Onedia and Cayuga nations, of intruſions made upon the lands reſerved by treaty for their uſe; juſtice and good faith required that I ſhould exert the powers veſted in me by law, for the removal of the intruders, and this has accordingly been affected, to the ſatisfaction of the Indians, in the manner mentioned in the letters from the ſheriff of Herkermer county, which you will find among the papers delivered for your information. It is worthy at the ſame time, of the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether it would not be more compatible with the mild ſpirit of our government, to commit this buſineſs in future to the ordinary magiſtrate; which, in the preſent condition of that part of the country, it is conceived may be donewith ſafety.

The ſtatements exhibited at the laſt ſeſſion, diſcloſed the eligible condition of our finances; and from a report of the commiſſioners of the land-office, made in purſuance of the act for the ſale and diſpoſition of the waſte and unappropriated lands, it appears that our treaſury will receive an augmentation ſufficient, under prudent management to produce an annual revenue exceeding the ordinary expences of our government—As part of this money is already received, and a great proportion of the reſidue will be paid before the next annual meeting of the legiſlature, it will require your wiſe conſideration, to diſpoſe of it in ſuch a manner as to render it productive, connecting at the ſame time the intereſt of the citizen, with the proſperity of the public. I would only remark, that by giving this capital an extenſive circulation, the neceſſities of individuals may be ſupplied, the ſettlement of the country advanced, and the intereſt of agriculture and commerce promoted.

The Legiſlature, at their laſt meeting, impreſſed with the importance of improving the means of communication, not only to the agriculture and commerce of the State, but even to the influence of the laws, directed the commiſſioners of the Land Office to cauſe the ground between the Mohawk River and the Wood Creek in the county of Herkermer, and alſo between Hudſon's River and the Wood Creek, in the county of Waſhington to be explored and ſurveyed, and eſtimates to be formed of the expenſe of joining thoſe waters by canals: I now ſubmit to you their report, which aſcertains the practicability of effecting this object at a very moderate expence, and I truſt that a meaſure ſo intereſting to the community will continue to command the attention due to its importance, and eſpecially as the ſtate will prove adequate to theſe and other uſeful improvements without the aid of taxes.

As the diffuſion of knowledge is eſſential to the promotion of virtue, and the preſervation of liberty, the flouriſhing condition of our ſeminaries of learning muſt prove highly ſatisfactory, and they will, I am perſuaded, be among the firſt objects of your care and patronage, and receive from time to time ſuch farther aid and encouragement as may be neceſſary for their encreaſing proſperity.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New York, January 5, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

Dec. 12, THOMAS BOUDE,
1791. ADAM REIGART. } Commiſſioners.
‡ 5 w. DAVID WITMER,

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at No. 239, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31ſt of October; and will continue to be publiſhed regularly on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertiſements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a ſupplement; the other three pages to contain a miſcellany of the moſt intereſting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domeſtic newſpapers, but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this ſhall be inſerted, a ſummary of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to ſupport, as far as a newſpaper can with propriety be ſaid to ſupport, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preſerve the bleſſings of liberty to this extenſive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the aſſertion of the European philoſophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long ſubſiſt, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a diſſemination of uſeful knowledge is the beſt means to preſerve alive the ſpirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be ſpared to make ſuch ſelections, and publiſh ſuch eſſays, as ſhall appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

Perſons at a diſtance, who may procure fifteen ſubſcribers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with a packet a ſixteenth gratis.

Advertiſements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

Doctor Hill's American Balsam,

IS to be sold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the Subſcriber at her place, in Blockley; price 6*ſ*6*d*. a bottle, and by the dozen, 6*ſ*. a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 26 years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle; then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs. There are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which give ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American Balſam performed perfect and effectual cures. Its fame is ſpread almoſt every where: it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects. Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſement, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American Balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young junior, and ſenior, it devolves on the ſubſcriber, as ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt.

December 27. ‡ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, both upland and meadow, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all plowland, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52,
HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

WANTED,

Two or three ROOMS, genteelly furniſhed,

With the uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the printers. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 147½ acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, about 8 miles from the city. On ſaid Plantation are a dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, 12 or 14 acres of timothy meadow; about 40 acres of woodland, and a ſpring of water near the houſe. The whole is under good fence, and may be entered upon next ſpring. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH PAUL, at the Spring Mills, in Whitemarſh townſhip, or the ſubſcriber near Cheſnut-hill, at the Wiſſahickon creek, Germantown townſhip.

Twelfth Month, 16th, 1791. ‡ MARY PAUL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eotf.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which ſtrikes the Hours and Half Hours.
Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-ſtreet.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL ROBESON, junr. late of Vincent townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, accomptant, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Executor.

And all perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SIMMONS and ROBESON, of this city, lumber merchants, are alſo deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame partnerſhip, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Surviving Partner and Executor, &c. of Samuel Robeſon, junr. deceaſed.

Philadelphia, December 20th, 1791, §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, two villains---one, who calls himſelf John Johnſton, is a ſtout thick-ſet fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with dark ſhort hair, had on a new pair of blue cloth trowſers, and a ſhort ſailors jacket of the ſame, a little hat narrow in the brim, but no ſtockings, fat full faced, with a down ill look, and is fond of liquor, had on his neck an iron collar, with a chain faſtened round his breaſt; the other calls himſelf Joſeph Smith, but is though to be a wrong name, is a ſtraight made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, had on a blue coattee, a corduroy jacket and breeches, a wove pair of brown ſtockings, a high crowned hat, much worn, bound round with black tape, and when talking twiſts his mouth. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid villains, in any jail in this ſtate, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

December 12, 1791. ‡

THE Subſcribers hereby inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened an OFFICE, in Fourth, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, lately occupied by Edward Shippen, Eſq; where they carry on the buſineſs of buying and ſelling real eſtates on commiſſion, letting lots on ground-rent or leaſe, &c. in city or country, procuring money on intereſt, and drawing deeds and other writings. They have now for ſale, houſes and lots in almoſt all parts of the city and diſtricts; ground rents; ſeveral very valuable country ſeats near the city; plantations and tracts of land in moſt of the counties in this ſtate. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, by calling at ſaid office, may ſee a deſcription of them, with the price and terms of payment.

EDWARD BONSALL,
ISAAC BONSALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 13, 1791. *

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE ſubſcribers, Frederick Beutel and Adam Lukenbach, beg leave to inform the Public, that their Weekly STAGE, between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, will now ceaſe, during the winter months. They propoſe that their Stage ſhall again regularly and weekly go from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, from the beginning of April next, ſo that the Stage will ſtart from Bethlehem on the firſt Monday in April, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and ſo each Monday in every week during the ſeaſon, to be in Philadelphia on Tueſday forenoon; and to ſet out from the tavern of Mr. George Leſher, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, in Third ſtreet above Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Thurſday morning at 5 o'clock, and return to Bethlehem Friday forenoon. If it ſhall be found neceſſary, during the enſuing ſummer, to run two Stages every week, ſo that the additional Stage ſets out from Bethlehem every Friday morning, and in return from Philadelphia every Monday morning, public notice will be given.---Senſible of paſt indulgence and favours received from the public, the ſubſcribers will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to deſerve it alſo in future, by having convenient carriages, plying in ſprings, and by having ſober, careful and intelligent drivers, and hope the tavern-keepers on the road, where they propoſe the Stages ſhall ſtop, viz. Thomas Brown, John Rothdrock, Thomas Craig, and John Moore, will accommodate the Paſſengers in the beſt manner poſſible, and to their ſatisfaction.

The diſtance of the above taverns are, from Bethlehem to Thomas Brown's 12 miles; to Rothdrock's 12 miles; to Craig's 10 miles; to Moore's, at Jenkingtown, 11½ miles; to Philadelphia 10½ miles.

The payment, as uſual, for every paſſenger, with 14lb. package, Fifteen Shillings, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and the ſame in return, way paſſengers three-pence per mile, and for every letter two-pence.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1791, from the ſubſcriber, living near Ridgeley's Furnace, in Baltimore county, ſtate of Maryland, a ſmall NEGROE MAN, named BEN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, very active, a good waggoner and plowman, or can do any thing of plantation buſineſs, as well as any man; took with him two or three ſuits of good cloaths, amongſt which are, a light coloured coat, black velvet breeches, cotton and thread ſtockings, and a Holland ſhirt. It is likely he will change his name and cloaths, as he is a very artful fellow, a great thief and a dreadful liar, and drinks little or no ſpirits. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him, ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall have, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds, if 40 miles, Five Pounds, if 100 miles Ten Pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

December 7, 1791. MICAJAH MERRYMAN.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

HORSE THIEF!

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen, the night of the 19th inſtant, a black HORSE, full ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a thin mane hanging to the right ſide, not a lofty carriage, lately ſhod all round with ſteel toed ſhoes, about nine years old, hath been uſed to a team, and is a good leader. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Upper Darby, Dec. 20, 1791. ‡ JOSEPH BONSALL,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3216.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1792.

Foreign Intelligence, received by the Queen Charlotte Packet, Capt. Ratcliffe, arrived at New-York from Falmouth.

LONDON.

Oct. 21. The New Conſtitution of Poland gains freſh ſtrength, and begins now to reſt on the baſis of government, the attachment of the community, and the unanimity ſubſiſting between the ſubjects and their governors.

Yeſterday preſented a variety of weather that puzzled all the weather-wiſe conjurors. We had thunder, lightning, rain, hail, ſunſhine, cold and heat, alternately. It was remarked, that the thunder in the morning was not accompanied by lightning; and the lightning in the evening was not followed by thunder. The direction was from the ſouth-weſt.

Yeſterday during one of the thunderſtorms, a large oak, which has ſtood time immemorial in Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter, was, by a ſudden ſquall of wind, broke ſhort off within three feet of the ground. Luckily no damage was done.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 18.

"Laſt night we had a very heavy and tremenduous gale of wind from the ſouth-weſt; and ten o'clock, the ſhips in the harbor ſtruck their yards and top-maſts, by a ſignal from the Admiral. From the violence with which the gale raged till four o'clock in the morning, it is feared much damage will be ſuſtained by the ſhips in the channel."

Oct. 22. In two days laſt week there was about twenty ſhips each day entered inwards, and near half of them from Jamaica; and our Cuſtom-houſe quays are full of entries of ſugar every day from that iſland, and yet the price of that commodity is very high, and likely to be higher, and the cauſe of all this is ſaid to be an increaſe of demand in the foreign orders. This is eaſily accounted for—The French iſlands were in ſuch a diſorderly, if not a tumultuous ſtate, that the Planters were at a loſs what to do. The mother country being in ſuch an uncertain ſtate that the inhabitants ſhewed a ſpirit of independence like the American States; and they dreaded their ſetting up for themſelves or joining the Britiſh iſlands.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 20.

"For theſe three nights paſt we have had a very heavy gale of wind, and it ſtill continues, with inceſſant rain, and a heavy ſea in the Sound, which makes the ſhips there ride very hard; the weather continues ſo tempeſtuous, that no boat can paſs in the harbour from the ſhips to the ſhore."

Oct. 28. Wedneſday ſome diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's from Lord Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, with an account of a moſt alarming and dreadful inſurrection at St. Domingo. They were brought over in his Majeſty's frigate Daphne, after a paſſage of 21 days, and ſtate, that the inhabitants had applied for arms and ammunition; that his Lordſhip had furniſhed them with ſome temporary ſupplies, and deſired to know the ſenſe of government under theſe diſtreſſing circumſtances.

Nov. 1. The emigrations in the northern parts of this iſland, where ſome of the hardieſt ſhoots are raiſed in the foreſt of war and in the enterpriſes of peace, have grown to an alarming height. The Americans did not wound this country more by trepanning or cutting down her ſons in the field of battle, than by ſeducing and carrying off the ſimple Highlander and Iriſhmen to lands acroſs the Atlantic. The beſt method of diſcouraging emigration is to find employment for the emigrants at home. Xerxes propoſed a reward to him who ſhould invent a new pleaſure. In this free and induſtrious country, a country that depends on its induſtry for its political exiſtence, it would become the juſtice and the wiſdom of the legiſlature to hold out a reward to any perſon who ſhall invent a new method of employing the virtuous and induſtrious of both ſexes. Inventors of this kind are greater benefactors to their country than the proudeſt conquerors. The fitneſs of the Scottiſh as well as the Engliſh and Spaniſh wool for the fineſt manufactures, has been demonſtrated by Mr. D. Lock, and after him inſiſted on by Dr. Anderſon and Sir J. Sinclair. That tar and turpentine of the beſt quality may be extracted from coal, has been proved by Lord Dundonald; and a lady who has had occaſion to reſide in Switzerland, in Italy, and France, has proved, by repeated experiments, to the conviction of the ſociety for encouraging agriculture and the arts, and others who are fully as competent judges, that the culture of ſilk-worms, and ſilk, may, at a trifling expence, be carried to as great perfection in England, as in Spain, Italy, or its native China. This ingenious and patriotic lady is not a theoretical ſpeculator, but goes through the whole proceſs of nurſing up the inſect, and preparing the ſilk yarn for the weaver with her own hands. What a ſaving, what a reſource to the nation, ſhould the culture of ſilk be introduced into England! And what a refuge, what an aſylum to young females, even to young gentlewomen, who, abandoned by fortune and by the world, and excluded from many of thoſe occupations that might beſeem their condition and their ſex, by robuſt males, are too often miſled into the paths of vice and miſery! Is not ſuch an object as this worthy of the cares of the greateſt miniſter? Will there never be a moment to ſpare, from the intrigues of courts and the factions that rule popular aſſemblies, to the wants of the poor and helpleſs, to the ſeeds of national ſtrength as well as domeſtic felicity and virtue? Let us not deſpair—let every man, according to his opportunities, by writing or by converſation, publiſh and preſs home every ſolid and uſeful hint on the minds of the circle with whom, by word or writing, he converſes. There are not many Colberts in the world, nor yet many Pelhams. Miniſters cannot be expected to ſpare much time from that management which is neceſſary to their own ſtability, nor to ſacrifice their private to public concerns. But when once a project, practicable in itſelf, is generally approved by the people, then a prudent miniſter will carry it into execution for his own ſake. Let every one, therefore, who has compaſſion on the poor unprotected part of the fair ſex, or who wiſhes the increaſe of our national manufactures and wealth, bear a helping hand to the introduction of mulberry trees and the culture of ſilk, and of every uſeful and ingenious art.

The following Paper has been circulated at Paris, and ſtands preciſely on the ſame authority as the other publications of the ſame nature.

The Proteſt of the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, againſt the Acceptance of the Conſtitution.

"IT is in vain that an unfortunate monarch, always captive, though free in appearance, has conſented to the ruin of his faithful ſubjects—to the ruin of the Monarchy—by accepting a pretended Conſtitution of the Empire; it is in vain that he has ſigned his own degradation; this ſanction which the King has given *in fact* to a monſtrous code, is really no ſanction *in right*. And who can be perſuaded of the legality of ſuch an aſſent, while every thing proclaims the contrary?

"Can a Prince, left alone amidſt uſurpers, ſurrounded with the wrecks of his own throne, encompaſſed by fears and menaces, beſet by intrigue, have freedom of choice? And without freedom of choice, is not every conſent null?

"Freedom conſiſts in being able to chuſe without danger, and without fear; it cannot exiſt without this condition, and conſent is null, when refuſal would hazard the ſafety and property of him who gives it. If the King had refuſed to accept the Conſtitution, he would have been deprived of the crown; ſo had the uſurping Aſſembly decreed. And in rejecting with diſdain a degraded crown, and preſented by a ſeditious Aſſembly, was the King maſter of the choice of his aſylum? and would he not have expoſed his perſon, and all that was ſtill more dear to him, to outrage, and his faithful ſubjects to proſcription, to murder, and to conflagration?

"Without doubt, had Louis XVI. entertained the hope of dying at leaſt with glory, if his blood could have ſaved France, the inheritor of the virtues of Henry IV. would have diſplayed his courage. Forced to obtain his inheritance by conqueſt, he would, like him, have been the victor and the father of his ſubjects; and, like him, would have compelled them to become happy. But what can courage do without ſupport! Henry had an army; while Louis, alone, betrayed, abandoned, captive in the hands of his enemies, without troops, without auxiliaries, forced even to regret the happy obſcurity of the meaneſt of his ſubjects, in the midſt of an importunate crowd, who ſerved rather to beſiege than defend him, found not even one friend to ſhare his ſorrows, and wipe away his tears.

"The King then could form no other determination than that which he adopted, without hazarding the loſs of his crown, and perhaps of his life. His degradation, and even his death, would have been an uſeleſs ſacrifice to honour; it would have cauſed France long and fruitleſs remorſe, but could not have ſaved it.

"The King then was not free; his ſanction is therefore null: and in this caſe to diſobey illuſory orders, is to give the ſtrongeſt and moſt courageous proof of obedience and fidelity; it is to ſerve the real Monarch, it is to ſerve God and our country.

"Scarcely could this pretended aſſent be credited, if the King had proclaimed it amidſt his family, ſurrounded with his ancient and faithful ſervants, with all his military houſhold, in fine, with all the ſplendor of his former power. Then the royal aſſent, though the occaſion of ſo much ruin, would nevertheleſs have been recognized as juſt, at leaſt reputed free; then we might have condemned the error of the Prince, but ſhould not have wept over his chains; then the fact would have been inconteſtible, we could only have diſputed the right.

"In fact, even if the King had enjoyed full poſſeſſion of his liberty, would he have had the right to ſanction laws contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom? Could he, from a miſtaken generoſity, and in the expectation of a deceitful calm, have ſacrificed, along with himſelf, his family, his ſucceſſors, the true happineſs of the people, generations preſent and to come? Could he give a valid approbation to the pretended Conſtitution, which has occaſioned ſo many misfortunes? Poſſeſſor for life of the throne which he received from his anceſtors, could the King, in alienating his primorial rights, deſtroy the conſtitutive baſis on which it is founded? Born Defender of the Religion of the State, could he conſent to what tends to its ruin, and abandon its Miniſters to wretchedneſs and diſgrace? Bound to adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects, could he renounce the function, eſſentially royal, of cauſing it to be adminiſtered by tribunals legally conſtituted, and of ſuperintending himſelf the adminiſtration? Protector of the rights of all the orders, and of the poſſeſſions of individuals; could he ſanction the invaſion of the one, and the violation of the other? Father of his People, could he abandon them to diſorder and anarchy? In fine, could he highly approve what reaſon and juſtice condemn, and eternize the misfortunes of France?

"And what is this Conſtitution, which they pretend to give us, except a monſter deſtructive of laws human and divine; a work of offence and iniquity; null, from the vice of the convocation of the members of the Aſſembly, ſtyling themſelves Conſtituting; null from the combination of the Deliberating Body, a combination ſubverſive of the firſt baſis of the State, the diſtinction of orders; null from the principles which it eſtabliſhes, ſince they overturn the throne and the altar, and tend to replunge men into barbariſm by appearing to bring them back to nature; null from its conſequences, dreadful conſequences, of which experience already preſents a too faithful catalogue in the diſorder of the finances, in the ſcarcity of money, in the ſtagnation of commerce, in the want of diſcipline among the troops, in the inactivity of the tribunals, the ſilence of the laws, the tyranny of the factious, and the oppreſſion of the rich; in one word, the triumph of licentiouſneſs over true liberty?

"It would be uſeleſs to accumulate reaſoning; truth is too ſtriking; and facts already ſpeak ſo loudly, that the conſequence cannot be denied, without a ſpecies of ſelf-deception. The King then had no right to ſanction ſuch a Conſtitution, of which his ſanction, already null by the defect of freedom, is null likewiſe by the defect of right.

"Ah! when victorious over the Gauls the firſt Franks aſſembled in the Champ-de-Mars, raiſed Pharamond on the ſhield; when their warlike voices exclaimed—"Reign over us, and let your deſcendants reign over our children,"—they were far from foreſeeing, that at the end of fourteen ages a generation would come, whoſe madneſs would deſtroy the work of wiſdom and of valour! When Philip the Fair, reviving the rights of the people, that had been diſregarded under indolent Monarchs, ſummoned to the States General the Deputies of the Third Eſtate, and placed them along with the Peers of his realm, he did not ſuſpect that one day this ungrateful order would overturn the two others, would deck ambitious Tribunes with the ſpoils of Supreme Power, and leave only the phantom of a King on the throne of Charlemagne.

"No, it ſhall not be ſo: no, the French Monarchy ſhall not periſh. And ſince motives which it is impoſſible for us to perceive, but which can originate only from the violence and conſtraint which, by being diſguiſed, are only more cruel, force Louis XVI. to ſubſcribe an acceptance which his heart rejects, which his own intereſt and that of his people condemn, and which his duty as King expreſsly prohibits;

"We proteſt in the face of the whole world, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, againſt this illuſive act, and all that may follow from it. We have ſhewn that it is null of itſelf, null by defect of liberty, null from the radical vice of all the operations of the uſurping Aſſembly, which not being an Aſſembly of the States General, is nothing. We are ſupported by the rights of the whole nation, in rejecting decrees diametrically oppoſite to their wiſhes, expreſſed by the unanimous tenor of inſtructions to their Repreſentatives; and we diſavow, on behalf of the nation, thoſe treacherous mandatories, who, in violating their orders, and departing from the miſſion entruſted to them, ceaſed to be its Repreſentatives. We will maintain what is evident, that having acted contrary to their title, they have acted without power, and what they could not legally do cannot be validly accepted.

"We proteſt for the King, and in his name, againſt what can only bear its falſe impreſſion. His voice being ſtifled by oppreſſion, we will be its neceſſary organs; and we expreſs his real ſentiments as they exiſt in the oath of his acceſſion to the throne, as they have appeared in the actions of his whole life, as they have been diſplayed in the Declaration which he made at the firſt moment that he believed himſelf free. He neither can nor ought to have any other, and his will exiſts only in thoſe acts where it breathes freely.

"We proteſt for the People, who, in their delirium, cannot perceive how de-

ſtructive this fantom of a new Conſtitution, which is made to dazzle their eyes, and before which they are vainly made to ſwear, muſt become to them. When theſe people, neither knowing their lawful Chief, nor their deareſt intereſts, ſuffer themſelves to be miſguided to their deſtruction; when blinded by deceitful promiſes, they ſee not thoſe who excite them to deſtroy the pledges of their own ſecurity, the ſupporters of their repoſe, the principles of their ſubſiſtence, and all the ties of their civil aſſociation; it becomes neceſſary to claim for them the re-eſtabliſhment of all theſe; it becomes neceſſary to ſave them from their own frenzy.

"We proteſt for the religion of our fathers, which is attacked in its dogmas and worſhip, as well as its Miniſters; and in order to ſupply the Monarch's want of power at preſent to diſcharge in his own perſon his duties as eldeſt ſon of the Church, we aſſume in his name the defence of its rights; we oppoſe thoſe invaſions of its property which tend to degrade it; we riſe with indignation againſt acts which menace the kingdom with the horrors of ſchiſm; and we loudly profeſs our unalterable attachment to the Eccleſiaſtical Rules admitted in the States, the obſervance of which he has ſworn to maintain.

"We proteſt for the fundamental maxims of the Monarchy, from which the King is not permitted to depart; which the nation itſelf has declared to be inviolable; and which would be totally reverſed by the decrees which aboliſh Royalty itſelf; by ſuppreſſing all the intermediate ranks; by thoſe which deprive Monarchy of the functions moſt eſſential to Monarchial government.

"In fine, we proteſt in the preſence of the Supreme Being, and in the name of Eternal Juſtice, for all Orders of the State, and for all Frenchmen.

"This Proteſt, ſigned along with us by all the Princes of the Blood who are connected with us, is common to all the Houſe of Bourbon, on whom their eventual rights to the crown impoſe the duty of defending the auguſt depoſit.

(Signed) Louis-Stanislas-Xapier,
Charles-Philippe,
L. Joſeph de Bourbon,
Louis-Henri Jos. de Bourbon,
L. A. H. de Bourbon."

Coblentz, October 8, 1791.

LEWES, October 31.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight the rudder of a ſhip drifted aſhore at Seaford, the ironwork of which, it is ſuppoſed, will weigh upwards of five cwt.

On the ſame evening, a Dutch veſſel, laden with ſugar, was, by the violence of the ſtorm, driven from her coaſt, and had very near periſhed on Bognor Rocks, having loſt her rudder, and being otherwiſe much damaged. On her making ſignals of diſtreſs, a ſmall veſſel ventured out to her aſſiſtance, but an unfortunate man, named Powel, was, by a violent ſea, driven overboard: he was heard to cry very diſtinctly three times, but no aſſiſtance could be afforded him.

The mariners that went in this veſſel ſpeak of that night as one of the moſt tempeſtuous and dreadful that they had ever experienced;—at one moment the lightning glared in awful brilliancy, and the next was enveloped in pitchy darkneſs, while the mountaneous ſeas, that every inſtant ſeemed ready to deſtroy their crazy bark, formed a ſcene of horror, which an abſent perſon cannot ſufficiently delineate.

The damage done on the ſame evening by the hail ſtorm in this country, was very conſiderable.

At Aſhburnham place, the ſeat of Lord Aſhburnham, glaſs was broken to the amount of forty pounds.

Mr. King of Beckley, had broken, about his houſe, upwards of 400 panes of glaſs.

At Balkham, where the ſtorm was not of more than two minutes continuance, the Rev. Mr. Chatfield had nearly 300 ſquares of glaſs ſmaſhed to pieces.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

This morning Mr. Seley, mate of the ſloop Hiram, was found dead in his cabin. He had, previous to going to bed, made a fire in the ſtove, of charcoal, and cloſed the cabin in ſuch a manner as to preclude all vent, which it is ſuppoſed occaſioned his death.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.) Jan. 4.

We are ſorry to inform our readers that his Excellency George Plater, eſq. the Governor of this ſtate, is dangerouſly ill; in conſequence of which, we underſtand, the Aſſembly were obliged to adjourn, without the final completion of their buſineſs.

Captain Lewis, we are happy to ſay, is returned from the weſtern expedition, in tolerable health: he informs that the ſurviving officers of the levies were all on their way home.

BALTIMORE, January 3.

Laſt Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a moſt diſtreſſing caſualty took place at Mr. John Ellicott's lower mills, about 11 miles from this town——As his only ſon, Mr. John Ellicott, jun. an amiable young man, aged about 21 years, poſſeſſing a genius which promiſed to be honorable to himſelf and beneficial to his country, was purſuing his favorite philoſophical inveſtigations and experiments, a large wrought iron tube, with which he was trying (in a forge) the power of ſteam, ſuddenly burſt, with a noiſe like thunder, and a concuſſion reſembling an earthquake; by which incident he was inſtantly deprived of an arm, and ſo dangerouſly wounded in his ſide, one of his ribs being broken and his lungs injured, that his recovery is extremely doubtful.—Being alone in a blackſmith's ſhop, at a diſtance from his place of reſidence, it was five hours before the ſad cataſtrophe was diſcovered by his deeply afflicted relations.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

It is neceſſary to advert to what has paſſed: it is equally neceſſary to look forward to what may happen. That the Provinces, and the United States of America, have proved ſucceſsful over every ſpecies of foe, cannot be denied. Our predeceſſors and ourſelves have endured various and difficult conteſts. We expelled a gallant and diſciplined enemy; and ought we to deſpair of routing an inſidious and ſavage foe? However ſpeculation may aſſume an air of deſpondency, patriotiſm and humanity contemplate ſcenes of permanent felicity, when the ſavage ſhall be either mildly reduced to the government of laws, or ceaſe to be ſavage without compulſion. Civilization, it is hoped, will ſhortly produce ſuch bleſſings as will promote the good of ſociety; but it muſt be acknowledged, that rational conviction is more eligible, than the violence of war or even the refinements of policy.

Be it therefore remembered, that a nation, or nations, ought not to encroach on us, becauſe we have no right to encroach on them. Treaties of peace are more ſacred than a private contract. If an individual is injured, whether at home or abroad, he can have recourſe to domeſtic or foreign laws, according to the nature of the caſe: but if nations quarrel, the ſword and the gun, fire, ſlaughter and devaſtation, muſt be employed. How careful then ought we to be, leſt we exceed the bounds of moderation! The mode of warfare againſt the Indians ſhould be conformable to *their* ideas: it muſt therefore be confeſſed, that peace is neceſſary, leſt a certain part of the community ſhould adopt the ferocity of thoſe whom they reſiſt in battle.

If caprice, with reſpect to luxury, was fatal to as gallant an army as ever exiſted, may not a war, not neceſſarily carried on againſt barbarians, produce barbariſm, and all its dreadful effects, in the United States? Whilſt humanity reflects on theſe hints, let policy reflect on their very probable conſequence!

The numerous treaties lately formed with the Indian tribes on terms ſo juſt and liberal as to occaſion complaints on thoſe very accounts; and the overtures repeatedly made to form ſimilar treaties with thoſe tribes now in arms againſt the United States, are entirely winked out of ſight by thoſe who, at this *particular criſis*, appear to feel ſo much for the *rights of Indians*, and ſo little for the numberleſs burnings, murders, and robberies committed for the laſt ſeven years on our frontier citizens, by thoſe very Indians who have thus refuſed all terms of peace or accommodation.

There always has been a party in this country, whoſe intereſts they conceive would be eſſentially injured by the eſtabliſhment of manufactures among us—and every propoſition which has ever been made ſince the peace, that embraced this object upon any plan that appeared feaſible, has met with oppoſition; and unfortunately for our country, this oppoſition has hitherto been too ſucceſsful. It is therefore natural to expect, in future, that the ſame or ſimilar exertions will be made to defeat thoſe extenſive deſigns which are now on foot, to render the United States more truly and ſubſtantially independent, by eſtabliſhing manufactures on a competent ſcale.—But the people ſo fully realize their true intereſt in this important buſineſs, that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to hope, that the influence of foreign connections, either of a political or commercial complexion, will never be permitted again to diſappoint our expectations, or blaſt our proſpects.

The zeal of ſome writers has occaſioned them to charge Congreſs with enacting a funding law, impoſing on the people a burden four-fold greater than was neceſſary. Is it not fair to aſk perſons who hold ſuch language, why they did not begin their complaints againſt thoſe who have granted additions to the terms of the funding ſyſtem? The truth is (and it contains a full anſwer to theſe complaints) that thoſe ſtate legiſlatures and the legiſlature of the United States, have granted rates of intereſt which appeared to them juſt and conſiſtent with the public intereſts in an enlarged view of them.

In a late publication, which diſcovers great apprehenſions about the deſigns of the general government, and fears about the ſtate governments, Congreſs are ſeverely cenſured for leaving open a door for Bank Directors to be members of the Federal Legiſlature. This reminds a correſpondent of the old ſaying, "that it is ſafer for ſome people to ſteal a horſe, than for others to look over the hedge." Tho' not one State Legiſlature has prohibited State Bank Directors from ſitting in thoſe bodies, it is an abominable thing for Congreſs to leave the ſame thing upon the ſame footing.

How jaundiced muſt be the eye which views the ſyſtems of Congreſs to be as pernicious to the honor, intereſts and happineſs of our country! Although *the impartial foreign world* reſounds with applauſes for the revival of our public credit—for the maintenance of honeſty between man and man—for the reſtoration of commerce and the advancement of manufactures—tho' the reſulting proſperity of our increaſing agriculture is attracting the attention of the moſt intelligent nations of Europe—tho' our government is the frequent topic of the eulogies of the ſtruggling patriots of the old world, the tongue of prejudice and error is inceſſantly recounting a different tale to the happy people of the United States. Americans, be ſober-minded. Think for yourſelves, and that ſeriouſly. Let not the effuſions of heated minds have any influence on thoſe reflections concerning public affairs, which it is the duty of every free citizen to make.

Liberty, like any other good thing, is to be uſed with diſcretion. Cry huzza, and down with government—is there any liberty in this? The few who govern the many, often raiſe this cry, and poſſeſs themſelves of the power of a multitude who join in it. But again—is this liberty, or the power of a few? In ſober times, when the laws have no paſſions, the multitude really governs. The people, therefore, by ſupporting the laws, ſupport liberty and equal right, which they already poſſeſs—by oppoſing the laws with force they put all at riſk.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, Jan. 5.

"We have no news from any of the garriſons ſince laſt poſt, except from Venango (Fort Franklin)—it is mentioned by ſome packhorſe men that arrived here yeſterday from that place. The accounts they have there of the loſs of the Indians in the engagement with Gen. St. Clair's army is ſaid to be about 150 of the ſavages, and a number wounded. Unleſs ſome vigorous meaſures are adopted by government for the protection of the frontiers of this ſtate, a general movement of the inhabitants will take place."

The following article is copied from a London paper of the 24th of October laſt, brought by the Packet.

It is ſaid that one of the firſt acts of Col. Simcoe's government in Canada will be, to deliver up the Britiſh poſt ſituated on the eaſt of the river St. Lawrence and to the ſouth of Nova Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America.

Captain Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 5th November a treaty was concluded betwixt the White People and Mulattoes;—and all things remained in perfect quietneſs till the 21ſt, on the morning of which the peace was ſolemnly ratified.—At 12 o'clock, however, the Whites very imprudently undertook to execute a Mulatto criminal, who was before confined under ſentence of death. There were at this time about 1250 Mulattoes in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themſelves and of the White People, againſt the Negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colors; and the majority of them, not thoroughly underſtanding the propriety of the meaſure, ſeized on the firſt white man who came within their reach, and "hung him by the neck till he was dead." In the afternoon of the ſame day, at half paſt 4 o'clock, the Whites ſent a flag to the Mulattoes—ſtating the impropriety of their conduct, and commanding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the Mulattoes ſpiritedly replied, That they would not do either of them;—and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large ſtreet near the Governor's houſe. The Whites, amounting to 2200, loſt no time on their part, in making preparation to attack the Mulattoes. And at 5 o'clock an attempt was made to ſurround them; which however, proved ineffectual. A ſevere conflict enſued, in which from 50 to 100 Whites were killed, and among them a Colonel. The Mulattoes fought bravely; and with the loſs of a number killed, and 150 who were taken priſoners, they beat their way through the Whites—took two field-pieces, and marched out of town: at half paſt five the town was ſecretly ſet on fire in two places. A timely diſcovery was however made, and the fire extinguiſhed.—About two o'clock the next morning it was again ſet on fire in ſix different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to ſubdue the flames. A general conflagration took place; and almoſt every valuable building excepting the King's ſtore-houſes, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was deſtroyed, and thoſe who on the 21ſt of November were worth two or three hundred thouſand dollars, on the 22d, were not in the poſſeſſion of a ſingle ſhilling. They were even fed, as were all the inhabitants, with proviſions drawn from the King's ſtores.

Immediately after the town was deſtroyed, the Whites (on the idea that the Blacks were acceſſory to its deſtruction) formed the horrid deſign of putting to death all the Negro and Mulatto women and children who remained in the town. And this deſign, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiſcriminate ſlaughter took place, and not one who could be found during that day, whether innocent or guilty, but was inſtantly butchered, either by a bullet thro' the head or a bayonet into their bowels.

Captain Clap left Port-au-Prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was ſtill ſurrounded by the Mulattoes and Negroes. The whites were greatly diſcouraged; and were diſpoſed to make peace on any terms.

An Act to provide for the immediate defence of the frontiers of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS it appears neceſſary at this time to make ſome effectual proviſion in aid of the meaſures of the Federal Government for the protection of the frontiers of this commonwealth which are expoſed to imminent danger from the Indians now at war with the United States. And whereas It appears from official communications betwixt the Governor and the Secretary at War that it is expedient that a portion of the militia of the ſtate ſhould be called into ſervice in order to afford prompt and effectual aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed ſettlers on the frontiers.

Sect. I. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame That the Governor ſhall engage for the term of ſix months unleſs ſooner diſcharged a number of active and experienced riflemen of the militia of this commonwealth not exceeding two

hundred and twenty-eight non-commiſſioned officers and privates and ſtation the ſame at ſuch places and in ſuch proportions as ſhall in his judgment be beſt calculated to protect and defend the weſtern frontiers of this commonwealth and he ſhall organize the men ſo to be engaged into three companies over which he may if need be appoint and commiſſion one Major and each company ſhall conſiſt of one Captain one Lieutenant and one Enſign to be appointed and commiſſioned by the Governor four Serjeants four Corporals two Muſicians and ſixty-ſix Privates to be engaged as aforeſaid.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the pay of the commiſſioned officers reſpectively ſhall be the ſame as the pay allowed to the commiſſioned officers of correſponding rank in the ſervice of the United States and there ſhall be allowed to ſuch of the militia as ſhall be engaged as aforeſaid a bounty which being added to the amount of the pay allowed or to be allowed by the United States to non-commiſſioned officers and privates in their ſervice as ſhall render the pay of the ſaid militia equal to the ſum of ſixty ſhillings per month to each ſerjeant fifty-five ſhillings per month to each corporal and fifty ſhillings per month to each private and Muſician

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid That the ſum of four thouſand five hundred pounds to be appropriated for carrying into effect the foregoing objects of this law of providing the neceſſary arms and ammunition and of defraying the other neceſſary incidental expenſes for the defence of the frontiers aforeſaid which ſum ſhall be paid by the ſtate treaſurer upon the warrants of the governor out of the funds appropriated by law to pay the expenſes of government and an account of the diſburſements thereof or of any part thereof ſhall be laid by the governor before the general aſſembly at the next enſuing ſeſſion.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

The Society for promoting the improvement of roads and inland navigation, having ſtated to me various defects in the legiſlative plan, reſpecting thoſe important objects, and propoſed a variety of improvements, for extending the communications between the different parts of the ſtate. I ſubmit their memorial to your conſideration, in full confidence, that it will receive the attention which is due to reſearches of ſuch a patriotic nature, It has alſo been ſuggeſted to me, that a great general road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie might be advantageouſly eſtabliſhed, ſo as to ſtrike the line which the Society have delineated, on the map accompanying their memorial, at Spring Creek, and which, with the proper off ſets, would effectually accommodate the country that they propoſe to traverſe.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1792.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The memorial of the Society for promoting the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT your memorialiſts, ſenſible of the great advantages reſulting to the public from the improvements of roads and inland navigation, throughout the ſtate, have beheld with ſatisfaction the various proviſions made by the legiſlature for that purpoſe.

That while they find many parts of the work contracted for, and now in execution, they lament that, from want of ſufficient accuracy in deſcribing ſome of the propoſed roads for which the public money is appropriated, or a ſufficient authority given to the governor to lay out and eſtabliſh, as public highways, the roads which are to be opened at a public expence, it has become neceſſary for the governor to poſtpone the contracts for opening ſundry propoſed roads, until the legiſlature ſhall take further order therein. Not to mention the ſeveral roads propoſed to lead from Frankſtown to Pittſburgh, and connecting the waters of Juniata and Conemaugh, which it became neceſſary to explore and correct by agents of information, and to receive the ſanction of the legiſlature, before any contract could be formed for opening them; we beg leave more particularly to mention another road, for opening and improving of which £ 400 are granted, from Fort Penn to the upper part of Northampton county, and which being directed to run between Delaware and Shohocking creek, which empties into Delaware, is therefore impracticable, as ſuch road muſt ſtop at Shohocking creek, and could never reach the upper part of Northampton county, even if it were clear in what point in the upper part of the county the road was to terminate.

That your memorialiſts conceive the intention of the legiſlature was to continue the communication from this city by the way of Fort Penn, by opening a road from that place to Stock-Port on Delaware, which is the upper part of Northampton county, and a moſt important place, in as much as beſide the portage from the great bend of Suſquehannah river to that place, roads leading from the eaſtern ſtates and through the ſtate of New-York, fall in at that place. This object the Society conceive would be beſt effected by continuing a road in as ſtraight a direction as practicable from the Indian Orchard to Stock-Port aforeſaid, by the coloured line A, in the map hereunto annexed, and ſuch an amendment in the law as would accommodate it to this object, would afford a communication to the extremity of the ſtate, by the moſt eaſternly route practicable for a road, with the money already granted as aforeſaid.

As an annual appropriation is made of £5000 payable out of the intereſt of the 3 per cent. ſtock of the United States, the property of this ſtate, ſubject to other appropriations, which by the public ſtatements will leave about £ 4000 thereof, for the purpoſe of roads, in the preſent year:—The Society, deſirous of inveſtigating the various communications, which propoſe the greateſt public utility, and ſubmitting to the government the reſult of their information and enquiries, find that the next chain of communication through the ſtate to the weſtward of the former, is that by way of Tocono and Mount Ararat. From a conviction of the importance of this road lately opened on nearly a north courſe to the northern boundary of this ſtate, the Society conceive it may be of public utility, that the attention of government ſhould be drawn thereto. Private contributions to the amount of £ 1000, aided by a grant of public money, nearly equivalent to two thirds of that ſum, have been expended in opening this, and a road connected therewith: but theſe ſums have proved inſufficient to open the ſaid north road of a proper width, build bridges, cauſe-ways, and fit it for the paſſage of waggons and other carriages, which further and very neceſſary improvements to anſwer the valuable purpoſes intended, it is eſtimated will coſt at leaſt £500. The courſe of this road, as laid down in Howell's map, herewith marked B, ſhews that it muſt accommodate large bodies of land ſituate between the Delaware and Suſquehanna, and will alſo ſhew it to be the moſt direct rout to this market from an extenſive fertile country, in the ſtate of New-York, rapidly increaſing in population. The government of that ſtate, in order to ſecure the trade and other advantages likely to reſult from that part of their country, have at a heavy expence opened roads leading therefrom to Hudſon's or North river. But a little expence on this road marked B, as aforeſaid, would ſecure that country to its natural market in this ſtate. It is an intereſting fact that notwithſtanding its preſent rough ſtate, cattle have been driven along it, to the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, from the remote ſettlements near fort Schuyler, in the ſtate of New-York.

The 3d general communication from the capital to the extremity of the ſtate, would be effected by a road, which, if opened for about thirty five miles, would afford a waggon road the whole diſtance, between this city and Tioga by way of Wilke's-Barre, ſhorter by many miles than the preſent paſſage along the river, which on account of the hills can never be made a waggon road. It is contained between the places marked C, at Miller's mill on Lackawany and D by a Northweſterly courſe on the coloured line in the map to where it would fall in with Elliot's roads which from thence to Tioga, is better than the other end thereof.—Nothing need be ſaid of the uſefulneſs of this road, as it relates to the communication between theſe places or as it opens a communication with the Geneſee country and parts of New-York ſtate at preſent rapidly ſettling and an avenue to the Northern fur trade. Theſe and other advantages which it propoſes are ſufficiently evident, the ſum of 400 pounds, is eſtimated to be neceſſary for this work.

Fourth, The next communication North-weſterly to Neſcopeck, is provided for by former grants of the Legiſlature; and the

Fifth communication, to Cataweſſay hath alſo been provided and contracted for.

Sixth, The communication next to, and Weſterly of the former, hath been provided for by different grants of the Legiſlature as far as Sunbury. Other roads extending northwardly and weſtwardly beyond that from the termination of thoſe already in uſe will promote the great object of a general communication with the lakes, the lands of the ſtate on lake Erie, and the other ungranted lands, ſome proviſion towards ſo deſirable an object hath been made, & other appropriations will doubtleſs be directed by the ſame enlightened policy as thoſe parts are carrying on, and the country ſettles in that direction. But in the mean time we would recommend as an immediate object of attention, a road from the mouth of loyal ſock nearly a north courſe by the coloured line E, towards the waters of the Tioga, which would lay open a large body of country for ſettlers, and appears to be a very neceſſary and uſeful communication, the diſtance thereof would be about thirty five to forty miles and the expence eſtimated at about £400.

Seventh, The next is a moſt important chain of communication with Pittſburgh, and the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania either conſidered ſingly as a *road*; or as it is connected with the weſtern inland navigation to this city. This extends along and is already provided for by the legiſlature, paſt the foot of Peter's mountain, to croſs the Suſquehannah near to the mouth of Juniata, thence up the Juniata by Dick's gap, and the long narrow to Lewiſtown; but the continuation of this road from Lewiſtown by the ſhorteſt and beſt courſe to Jack's narrows and Huntingdon and from thence to Frankſtown to connect with the great road already directed to be laid out from Frankſtown to Pittſburgh is neceſſary to compleat the great chain, the ſum £200 to be laid out on this road between Lewiſtown and Huntingdon will be neceſſary, whether the road paſſed through Kiſhcoquiles valley or up the northerly ſide of the river which by ſome is ſaid to be ſhorteſt and moſt practicable but which ought to be aſcertained by being ſurveyed and laid out to the beſt advantage, before the contract is compleated for opening it, as indeed ought to be the caſe in all other roads, from Huntingdon to Frankſtown, and the neceſſary alterations between that place and Pittſburgh, as pointed out by the Agents of exploration in their report before the legiſlature, will be already ſufficiently provided for by uniting in one the ſeveral appropriations already made, tending to the ſame object but not ſo well directed.

Connected with the laſt mentioned general communication, the ſociety alſo conceive it would be uſeful to have the Conemagh road marked F, which was opened by Robert Galbraith, under a contract with the ſtate, corrected and repaired ſo as to be made and kept fit for uſe, until the intermediate country be better peopled. To this end about one hundred and fifty pounds are eſtimated to be neceſſary.

The eighth and laſt general communication thro' the ſtate by roads, is that leading from this city to Pittſburgh, along or near the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate; that part which lies on this ſide Lancaſter, the ſociety hope ſoon to ſee improved into a turnpike road in conſequence of the meaſures taking in the ſubject; the money already granted, hath improved this road to Bedford. £ 500 are alſo granted to continue the ſame as laid out weſtward, to the junction of the Monongahela and Allegany rivers, but as that ſum is deemed incompetent to the object, it is eſtimated that £ 500 to be added thereto would be requiſite.

Having now pointed out the great roads diverging from the city to the northern and weſtern parts of the ſtate, and connecting with the weſtern waters of the Ohio and the Great Lakes; we would beg leave to draw the public attention to other important roads connecting with thoſe capital roads above mentioned. If the ſtate of public funds, or calls for roads in other parts of the ſtate will not admit of immediate appropriations for the roads we mention, yet we wiſh to bring them into view, as important improvements, to be attended to at as early a period as poſſible, to prevent the trade of the great and growing ſettlements in the northweſtern corner of the ſtate, from being diverted into other channels. The roads we mean are thoſe following, viz.

The firſt is a road to be opened from Stock-Port herein before mentioned, commencing at the place marked B, and running ſouthweſterly, as marked with the coloured line G, to a waggon road at the Forks of Loyal Sock, and from thence the ſhorteſt and beſt rout to the head of Spring Creek, where it will interſect the road leading from Northumberland towards Frankſtown, the whole diſtance of the road would be about one hundred miles, the ground for a great part of the way hath been viewed and it is eſtimated that one thouſand pounds would make it a good waggon road throughout. The advantage ariſing from ſuch a road would be immenſe; it would connect the Eaſtern ſtates with the Weſtern country, and make the unſettled parts of this ſtate the great thoroughfare, by which eaſtern emigrants would have to paſs into the lands of Congreſs, and thoſe granted to the ſtate of Connecticut, weſtward of Pennſylvania, paſſing through the fertile ſoil of this ſtate, it need not be added, that many would ſettle down thereon.

The ſecond is a road from Cuſhetunk falls by the coloured line H, to Philopolis which unites with the other roads laſt mentioned, at one end and the eaſtern roads through the ſtate of New-York; at the other—It hath the ſame uſeful recommendations as the laſt mentioned road, and forms a double link in the great communication for emigrants from the eaſtward into the northern and weſtern parts of Pennſylvania. The expence of this road is eſtimated at £ 400.

Third, The next is a road from Wilkesbarre ſoutheaſtwardly about 12 miles to the navigable waters of Lehigh, below the junction of the main branch with Tobyhannah and Bear Creeks, repreſented by the coloured line I; this is connected with the navigation, promiſes great advantages, and is propoſed to be made a good waggon road, for £100.

The laſt road at preſent mentioned by the Society leads from Lewis-Town, on Juniata, to the head of Spring creek, at K, to improve the ſame for about ſix miles acroſs Fuſſey's mountain, is eſtimated to require £150. This is extending farther the croſs roads leading from the ſouthern parts of this ſtate into the new and unſettled parts thereof, by which emigrants and ſettlers may paſs, and is publicly uſeful.

The monies neceſſary for the foregoing purpoſes are recapitulated as follows:

1. The Fort Penn road £400 granted already.			
2. The improvement of the Northern road,	£500	0	0
3. The Tioga road,	400	0	0
4, & 5. Provided for.			
6. From the mouth of Loyal Sock to the waters of Tioga,	400	0	0
7. From Fort Hunter to Huntingdon, in addition to money already granted, and to be laid out between Lewis-Town and Huntingdon,	200	0	0
8. The Conemaugh road, called Campbell's road,	150	0	0
9. The old Pennſylvania road,	500	0	0
10. The road from Stock Port to Loyal Sock and Spring Creek,	1000	0	0
11. The Cuthertunk road,	400	0	0
12. The Lehi road,	100	0	0
13. The road acroſs Fuſſey's mountain,	150	0	0
	£3800	0	0

The Society are fully ſatisfied that no arguments are neceſſary to induce your Excellency to lay theſe important ſubjects before the Legiſlature, and to give them all the ſupport they reſpectively merit; in full confidence whereof, they are with great reſpect ſubmitted.

Signed for and in behalf of the Society,

ROBERT MORRIS, Preſident.

(Copy.)

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary.

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year 1792,

To be ſold by the Printers hereof.

From the Daily Advertiſer.

Mr. Dunlap,

Pleaſe to inſert in your paper the following fundamental rules: the ſame being ordered by the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Navigation, *to be publiſhed.*

T. MATLACK, Sec'ry.

Fundamental Rules

For the well-ordering the affairs of the Company, enacted by the ſubſcribers,

January 9, 1792.

WHEREAS the act 'to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for opening a Canal and Lock Navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quitapahilla, and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin,' amongſt other rights, privileges and abilities therein, granted to the ſaid Company, hath empowered and directed the ſubſcribers to the ſaid Canal and Lock Navigation at their firſt meeting, for organizing the ſaid Corporation to "make ſuch bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations not inconſiſtent with the conſtitution and laws of this commonwealth as ſhall be neceſſary for the well-ordering the affairs of the ſaid Company:"

Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the ſaid ſubſcribers, at a meeting to be held this 9th day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, for organizing the ſaid corporation, as followeth, viz.

Section 1. Concerning the meetings of the Board of Managers, and the manner of doing buſineſs:

There ſhall be ſtated meetings of the Preſident and Managers on the ſecond Monday of every month, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, for directing, carrying on and well-ordering the general buſineſs and affairs of the Company, at ſuch place as ſhall be appointed by their own bye-laws, or by adjournment made from one meeting to another. The Preſident ſhall have power to call ſpecial meetings of the Board of Managers when he may think the ſame to be neceſſary; and ſhall alſo call ſuch meetings as often as thereunto requeſted by the written application of any two or more managers; and in the abſence of the Preſident, any two members may call a meeting; and a quorum of ſeven or more managers being met, they may chooſe their own chairman, and proceed to tranſact ſuch buſineſs as may be neceſſary; and all ſuch ſpecial meetings ſhall be held at the ſtated place of monthly meeting, or at the place appointed by adjournment of the laſt preceding meeting. And it ſhall and may be lawful for the Preſident and Managers to inveſt ſuch part of the ſtock of the Company as may not be immediately neceſſary for carrying on the work, in ſuch of the public funds as they may judge expedient: Provided always, That in ſuch inveſtment of the monies of the Company, there ſhall be a concurrence of at leaſt eight of the managers.

Sect. II. The quorum neceſſary for buſineſs:

At all meetings of the Preſident and managers, whether ſtated or ſpecial, at leaſt four *Managers* with the Preſident, or ſeven *Managers* if the Preſident be abſent, ſhall be neceſſary to conſtitute a quorum for directing and ordering the affairs of the Company in all matters and things, excepting always, where any rule or law of the *Company* duly made, may or ſhall direct any particular or ſpecial kind of buſineſs of an executive nature, or leſs general concern, to be done and tranſacted by a ſmaller quorum, not leſs than three.

Sect. III. The duties of the Treaſurer:

The Treaſurer ſhall keep the books of account of the Company, in ſuch form and manner as ſhall be from time to time directed by the Board of Managers; and ſhall depoſit the caſh and ſtock of the Company in the Bank of North-America or of the United States, in the name and for the uſe of the Preſident, Managers and Company of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Navigation agreeably to ſuch directions, and ſhall pay the ſame on the drafts of the Preſident or Chairman of the Board, ſigned by their order, and atteſted by the Secretary at any legal meeting ſtated or ſpecial. The Treaſurer, before he enters upon his office, ſhall give bond to the Corporation, with two ſufficient ſureties in ten thouſand dollars, for the faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office; and ſhall produce a monthly ſtatement of the caſh in his hands belonging to the Company, which account it ſhall be the duty of the Managers to compare with the account of the caſh belonging to the Company actually in the Bank.

Sect. IV. That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary, to keep inter alia a regular account of all ſums drawn for by order of the Board, in order to check the Treaſurer's accounts thereby.

Sect. V. Delegated powers of the Board:

The Board of Managers are hereby authorized and empowered to form and eſtabliſh all other rules, regulations and bye-laws, not inconſiſtent with the foregoing fundamental rules, touching the duties of their officers, the forms and manner of certificates and transfers of ſhares, and the internal management and execution of their truſt, till the next legal meeting of the Company for the electing of a new Board and Officers.

Signed by order of the Subſcribers at the ſaid meeting:

Robert Morris, Chairman.

Atteſt,

T. MATLACK, Sec'ry Pro. Tem.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mannington, Salem county, an indented Servant Lad, named JOSEPH WALL, about 14 years old, four feet high, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a beaver hat, fuſtian coat, and ſtriped trowſers. Whoever apprehends and brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD MILLER.

Twelfth Month, 29th, 1791.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9th, 1792.

Eſtabliſhment of the Mails for the year 1792.

Which is to commence the ſixteenth inſtant.

The EASTERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays — at half paſt 8 o'clock in the morning; and reach New-York at two o'clock P. M. on each ſucceding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at half paſt nine o'clock A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at three o'clock P. M.) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The Mail for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, as far as Cheſtertown,

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at 8 o'clock in the morning; (reaching Cheſtertown each ſucceeding day) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock P. M. in winter.

The Mail for Cheſter-Mills and Eaſton

Will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt. to May 1ſt. and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The Mail for Duck-Creek Croſs Roads and Dover

Will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The Mail for Pittſburg,

Will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at ten o'clock A. M. and the mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

☞ That there may be time to make up the numerous mails deſtined for each route above mentioned, all letters muſt be left at the poſt-office half an hour before the times of cloſing the reſpective mails in which they are to be ſent.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the Counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, Joſeph Shippen, Eſquire, Walter Finney, Eſquire, and James Moore, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precepts, bearing date the third day of December laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, on Monday, the twentieth Day of February next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid County, that they be then and there, in their proper Perſons, to do thoſe Things which to their ſeveral Offices belong.

DATED at Weſt-Cheſter, the tenth day of January, Anno Domini One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The Orphans Court will be held on Tueſday, the twentieth day of March next.

SALES

Of the real eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament.

ON Tueſday, the 27th of March next will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt graſted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid, on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great Poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining ſtock, houſhold-furniture, farming utenſils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT, JOHN M. NESBIT, SAMUEL BENEZET, Executors.

January 17, 1792. t M. 27.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 10, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Eliſha Evans, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in the townſhip of Uwchland, the one ſeventh part of an undivided Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Samuel Byers, John Smith, James M Glaughlin, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Joſhua Phipps.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE PLANTATION at the Croſs Roads in Cheſter county, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſquire, deceaſed; ſaid Plantation is in excellent order, and there are good buildings of every kind neceſſary for a farm. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended; the terms will be made known by the Executors, near the premiſes,

JAMES JOHNSTON, JOHN M'DOWELL, JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Executors.

New-London, January 12, 1792. †

COLLINS'S

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Ball, late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe perſons who have any manner of demands whatſoever againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber without delay, in order that a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate may be finally made according to law.

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator, &c. of Joſeph Ball, deceaſed.

Jan. 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM BIDGOOD, deceaſed, at Public Sale on the Premiſes, the 16th day of the Second Month, called February next,

A VALUABLE FARM or PLANTATION, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk-houſe and barn, in tenantable repair, thereon, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, county of Bucks, containing 226 acres, a great proportion of which is woodland, well timbered, with a conſiderable quantity of meadow-ground: the clear land good for all ſorts of grain, and the Farm well watered; a good bearing orchard on the Premiſes, within 1 mile of a landing on the River Delaware, 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and healthy part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM BIDGOOD, ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, and BENJAMIN PALMER, Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

THOMAS BOUDE, ADAM REIGART, DAVID WITMER, Commiſſioners.

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5 w.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the County Line, about 2 miles above Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing 181 acres of good land, 80 of which is good woodland, about 20 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There are on ſaid Plantation two apple orchards, a ſtone houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and ſquare log kitchen adjoining it, a never failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon-houſe, with granaries overhead, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair. It is well ſituated, for either Store or Tavern, and the title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

December 28, 1791. † ABRAHAM HALLAS.

Bank of North-America,

January 2d, 1792.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, Preſident, pro temp.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of John Howell, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 20th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in East-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, bounded by lands of James Anderſon, James Dunwoody and others; the arable land is of a good quality for grain, about fifteen acres of meadow already made, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; there are on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and ſpring houſe, alſo a good bearing orchard. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

DAN GRIFFITH, Executor.

January 2d, 1792. *

THE Creditors of John Gardner, Eſq; late ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, whoſe claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their reſpective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-houſe in Weſt-town, or at Weſt-Cheſter, he being appointed to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Sundry Valuable Tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Cheſter, and ſundry HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, viz.

A TRACT of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 53 acres, with a good orchard and good buildings, on the main road from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. which has been occupied as a Tavern, and the ſituation is equal to any public buſineſs.

A Tract of Land in Eaſt-Bradford, with a good Merchant mill and ſaw mill, a dwelling-houſe for a Miller, a large farm-houſe, a large barn and ſtabling for 70 head of cattle; the buildings are all of ſtone and lime, and of the beſt conſtruction; this farm contains about 500 acres of Land, 100 of which good meadow; the ploughland good, and plenty of timber.

A Plantation, on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 70 acres, in the town of Weſt Cheſter.

A Lot, with the buildings, in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough, ſuitable for public buildings.

The Houſe now in the tenure of Iſaac Webb, in Weſt-Cheſter.

The Houſe in the tenure of A. Muſgrave, Eſq;

The Houſe in the tenure of Eſther Salkeld.

Sundry Lots.

A ſmall Tract of Land, about two miles from Weſt Cheſter, with a good dwelling-houſe.

The above deſcribed Premiſes will be ſold for caſh or credit, and the terms made eaſy. If not ſold by the 1ſt day of March, they will be rented.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe ſundry Tracts of Land in the counties of Huntington, Bedford, &c. for ſale.

JOHN HANNUM.

December 20, 1791.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 1ſt inſtant, a bound Servant Lad, named WILLIAM THOMSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with buſhy red hair, full mouth, and freckled face; had on when he went away, a round upper jacket, light coloured, his under jacket rather darker, buckſkin breeches, pale blue yarn ſtockings, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took with him a tow frock, and a ſpelling book. Whoever takes ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

† MOUNCE KEEN.

Swedeſborough, January 2, 1792.

ON Tueſday next, the 3d inſt. the New Claſſical, Mathematical, and Engliſh Academy, of Allen townſhip, Northampton county, will be opened, under the direction of capable maſters. It is ſituated ſeven miles from Bethlehem, ſix from Nazareth, and ten from Eaſton, in a healthy, pleaſant and fertile country.

This inſtitution is under the guidance of the United Society of Northampton county, by whom, as well as by the maſters, every attention will be paid to thoſe youths committed to their care; public examinations will be held quarterly, on the firſt Mondays of April, July, October and January, by which mode ſhall be aſcertained the progreſs of the boys. Good and reaſonable accommodation may be had for pupils contiguous to the academy. For terms apply to

JOHN BROWN, JAMES RALSTON, and ANDREW CULBERTSON, Truſtees.

N. B. The French will alſo be taught in ſaid academy.

Manaquecy, January 1ſt, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accuſtomed Tavern, being the ferry-houſe on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premiſes an excellent ſtone dwelling houſe, with other buildings, a very large ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds for horſes, &c. a never-failing ſpring of water near the door. The plantation conſiſts of about one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the reſt plowland. The ſituation would ſuit a tavern, ſtore or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame, and make the payments perfectly eaſy to the purchaſer.

January 2d, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3217.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1792.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9th, 1792.

Eſtabliſhment of the Mails for the year 1792.

Which is to commence the ſixteenth inſtant.

The EASTERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays — at half paſt 8 o'clock in the morning; and reach New-York at two o'clock P. M. on each ſucceding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at half paſt nine o'clock A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at three o'clock P. M.) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The Mail for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, as far as Cheſtertown,

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at 8 o'clock in the morning; (reaching Cheſtertown each ſucceeding day) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock P. M. in winter.

The Mail for Cheſter-Mills and Eaſton

Will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt. to May 1ſt. and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The Mail for Duck-Creek Croſs Roads and Dover

Will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The Mail for Pittſburg,

Will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at ten o'clock A. M. and the mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

☞ That there may be time to make up the numerous mails deſtined for each route above mentioned, all letters muſt be left at the poſt-office half an hour before the times of cloſing the reſpective mails in which they are to be ſent.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the Counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, Joſeph Shippen, Eſquire, Walter Finney, Eſquire, and James Moore, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precepts, bearing date the third day of December laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, on Monday, the twentieth Day of February next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid County, that they be then and there, in their proper Perſons, to do thoſe Things which to their ſeveral Offices belong.

DATED at Weſt-Cheſter, the tenth day of January, Anno Domini One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The Orphans Court will be held on Tueſday, the twentieth day of March next.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE PLANTATION at the Croſs Roads in Cheſter county, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſquire, deceaſed; ſaid Plantation is in excellent order, and there are good buildings of every kind neceſſary for a farm. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended; the terms will be made known by the Executors, near the premiſes,

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

New-London, January 12, 1792. †

COLLINS'S

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Ball, late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe perſons who have any manner of demands whatſoever againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber without delay, in order that a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate may be finally made according to law.

‡ WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator, &c. of Joſeph Ball, deceaſed.

Jan. 4, 1792.

SALES

Of the real eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament.

ON Tueſday, the 27th of March next will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid, on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great Poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining ſtock, houſhold-furniture, farming utenſils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

January 17, 1792.
t M. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM BIDGOOD, deceaſed, at Public Sale on the Premiſes, the 16th day of the Second Month, called February next,

A VALUABLE FARM or PLANTATION, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk-houſe and barn, in tenantable repair, thereon, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, county of Bucks, containing 226 acres, a great proportion of which is woodland, well timbered, with a conſiderable quantity of meadow-ground: the clear land good for all ſorts of grain, and the Farm well watered; a good bearing orchard on the Premiſes, within 1 mile of a landing on the River Delaware, 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and healthy part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM BIDGOOD,
ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, and
BENJAMIN PALMER. } Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

THOMAS BOUDE,
ADAM REIGART.
DAVID WITMER, } Commiſſioners.

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5w.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the County Line, about 2 miles above Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing 181 acres of good land, 80 of which is good woodland, about 20 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There are on ſaid Plantation two apple orchards, a ſtone houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and ſquare log kitchen adjoining it, a never failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon-houſe, with granaries overhead, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair. It is well ſituated, for either Store or Tavern, and the title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

December 28, 1791. † ABRAHAM HALLAS.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 10, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Eliſha Evans, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in the townſhip of Uwchland, the one ſeventh part of an undivided Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Samuel Byers, John Smith, James M'Glaughlin, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Joſhua Phipps.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

ON Tueſday next the 3d inſt. the New Claſſical, Mathematical, and Engliſh Academy, of Allen townſhip, Northampton county, will be opened, under the direction of capable maſters. It is ſituated ſeven miles from Bethlehem, ſix from Nazareth, and ten from Eaſton, in a healthy, pleaſant and fertile country.

This inſtitution is under the guidance of the United Society of Northampton county, by whom, as well as by the maſters, every attention will be paid to thoſe youths committed to their care; public examinations will be held quarterly, on the firſt Mondays of April, July, October and January, by which mode ſhall be aſcertained the progreſs of the boys. Good and reaſonable accommodation may be had for pupils contiguous to the academy. For terms apply to

JOHN BROWN,
JAMES RALSTON, and
ANDREW CULBERTSON. } Truſtees.

N. B. The French will alſo be taught in ſaid academy.

Manaquecy, January 1ſt, 1792. *

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Sundry Valuable Tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Cheſter, and ſundry HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, viz.

A TRACT of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 53 acres, with a good orchard and good buildings, on the main road from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. which has been occupied as a Tavern, and the ſituation is equal to any public buſineſs.

A Tract of Land in Eaſt-Bradford, with a good Merchant mill and ſaw mill, a dwelling-houſe for a Miller, a large farm-houſe, a large barn and ſtabling for 70 head of cattle; the buildings are all of ſtone and lime, and of the beſt conſtruction; this farm contains about 500 acres of Land, 100 of which good meadow; the ploughland good, and plenty of timber.

A Plantation, on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 70 acres, in the town of Weſt Cheſter.

A Lot, with the buildings, in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough, ſuitable for public buildings.

The Houſe now in the tenure of Iſaac Webb, in Weſt-Cheſter.

The Houſe in the tenure of A. Muſgrave, Eſq;

The Houſe in the tenure of Eſther Salkeld.

Sundry Lots.

A ſmall Tract of Land, about two miles from Weſt Cheſter, with a good dwelling-houſe.

The above deſcribed Premiſes will be ſold for caſh or credit, and the terms made eaſy. If not ſold by the 1ſt day of March, they will be rented.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe ſundry Tracts of Land in the counties of Huntington, Bedford, &c. for ſale.

December 20, 1791. JOHN HANNUM.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 1ſt inſtant, a bound Servant Lad, named WILLIAM THOMSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with buſhy red hair, full mouth, and freckled face; had on when he went away, a round upper jacket, light coloured, his under jacket rather darker, buckſkin breeches, pale blue yarn ſtockings, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took with him a tow frock, and a ſpelling book. Whoever takes ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by † MOUNCE KEEN.

Swedeſborough, January 2, 1792.

Bank of North-America,

January 2d, 1792.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, Preſident, pro temp.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accuſtomed Tavern, being the ferry-houſe on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premiſes an excellent ſtone dwelling houſe, with other buildings, a very large ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds for horſes, &c. a never-failing ſpring of water near the door. The plantation conſiſts of about one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the reſt plowland. The ſituation would ſuit a tavern, ſtore or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame, and make the payments perfectly eaſy to the purchaſer.

January 2d, 1792.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,

For the Year 1792.

LONDON, November 16.

War declared by the Dey of Algiers,
againſt the King of Sweden.

The following is an extract of a letter written by F. W. Torngre, Eſq; Swediſh Conſul at Leghorn, to Claes Grill, Eſq; his Swediſh Majeſty's Conſul-general in London.

" Leghorn, October 28.

The Swediſh Conſul, Mr. Brandell, is juſt arrived here with his family from Algiers, in conſequence of an unexpected declaration of war, the 15th inſt. by the new Dey againſt the Swediſh flag. He has allowed the Swediſh ſhips 40 days; after which, if captured, they will be declared lawful prizes."

Yeſterday morning an expreſs meſſenger arrived at the French miniſter's houſe, in Portman ſquare, with letters from the cabinet of France to M. Barthelemy; the purport of which is an offer from the government of that country to him of a ſeat in the French cabinet. M. Barthelemey is expected to accept this offer, and it is thought that M. de Mouſtier will ſucceed him at this court.

On Sunday night an expreſs was ſent off from the admiralty-board to Falmouth, in order to be forwarded to admiral Affleck, on the Weſt-India ſtation.

Very warm debates lately took place in the Poliſh Diet at Warſaw, occaſioned by a propoſed reviſion of the adminiſtrative commiſſions, part of which for the crown, and part for the Duchy of Lithuania. The King and his party triumphed, as uſual, over all oppoſition. Several articles were at length unanimouſly agreed to, which equally favor the crown of Poland, and the Duchy of Lithuania.

The plague, which ſtill raged in Conſtantinople on the 10th of September, had carried off a number of perſons reſiding near the Dutch Ambaſſador's hotel. Its ravages in Egypt have been terrible; the number of perſons deſtroyed is eſtimated at 200,000, amongſt which are 20,000 ſoldiers and Mauluckes, and 12 Beys.---In the Morea moſt of the inhabitants have fled, to eſcape the contagion.

Copies of the letters from Lord Gower to M. Montmorin, and from Lord Effingham to the French adminiſtration, which were read in the national Aſſembly on Saturday ſe'nnight.

Letter of Lord Gower.

" I think it my duty to ſend you a letter of Lord Effingham's, Governor of Jamaica, dated the 7th Sept. I ought alſo to announce to you, that the King, my maſter, has very readily approved the conduct of this Governor, in ſending all the aſſiſtance in his power for ſupporting the government of St. Domingo.

Letter from Lord Effingham.

" I lament the being obliged to ſend you ſome afflicting intelligence concerning the ſtate of our neighbours at St. Domingo. The Governor and the Colonial Aſſembly have ſent to me to require aſſiſtance againſt a dreadful inſurrection of the negroes, who have burned and laid waſte the habitations within fifty miles of the Cape.

" The people of colour have forgotten all their diſagreement with the negroes and have joined them; 15,000 of the latter, with 30,000 negroes, who remain faithful, are ſurrounded, and in danger of dying with hunger. I have ſent them 500 muſkets, 1500 pounds of lead, and have given permiſſion to buy proviſions in this iſland."

While the Aſſembly were debating how to return ſuch an acknowledgement as was ſuitable to their dignity, one of them ſaid,

" You deliberate longer concerning the return of thanks, than the Engliſh did on rendering you their ſervices."

The frigate which landed the Conſul from Holland at Algiers, took away the Agent of Sweden, to whom the Dey allowed only five days to depart, having declared war againſt his Swediſh Majeſty.

It is ſaid that the Friendſhip, Captain Wright, from London and Gibraltar for Magadore, has been taken by two Spaniſh frigates, of 40 guns each, the Florentine and the Pearl, on account of having arms and ammunition on board, and was ſeen conveying into a Spaniſh port.

The ſame two frigates, it is further ſaid, on the 10th of laſt month boarded the brig New Succeſs, Capt. Throckmorton, bound from London for Magadore, off Cape Cautin, by ſending on board about forty ſoldiers and ſailors, under the command of five officers, who thoroughly ſearched the veſſel, digging up the bricks, &c. from ſeven in the evening till ſix o'clock next morning, after which, on returning on board the frigates, they were again ſent back to re-examine her, when keeping poſſeſſion for ſeveral hours longer, the brig was ſuffered to proceed on her voyage.

The ſtate of the Auſtrian Netherlands is at preſent ſuch, that nothing but the want of union among the ſeveral parties, who are adverſe to the government, prevents the flame of civil war from blazing out afreſh.

Progreſs of the French Counter Revolution.

The Marquis de Bouille galloping with a drawn ſword in his hand, and a very long pair of ſpurs at his heels, from capital to capital of the northern kingdoms of the continent, vowing vengeance, and putting much cayenne into the ſoup wherever he ſtopt to dine.

Monſ. Calonne, not galloping but creeping from court to court in five hundred diſguiſes, and talking to every body he met by nods and winks.

An hundred thouſand men, with large whiſkers, from nobody knows where, quartered at a little village on the frontiers of France.

The army following the princes, an excellent army—— in officers, if it had but men!

The Marquis de Bouille with a large ſpeaking trumpet, upon the borders of the kingdom, calling the National Aſſembly *names*.

All the kings of Europe met in the Congreſs ſomewhere or other, dreſſed in the diſguiſe of the witches in Macbeth, boiling up *toil and trouble* for Monſ. de la Fayette. Bouille as Hecate—" Every one ſhall ſhare of the gains!"

The five Ex Princes writing a proteſt againſt the new conſtitution upon a very inflammatory paper, manufactured on purpoſe, with which they mean to ſteal ſlily by night and ſet fire to Paris——" Vive le Roi!" *Finis.*

Spain ſeems to take one leſſon from France in order to effect the Revolution the more ſurely, France increaſed the pay of the ſoldiers. Spain, to ſecure their allegiance to Monarchy, has done the ſame. Thus has the ſoldier faired well, whether freedom or deſpotiſm prevails: but it may be a bad military leſſon, to adopt that cauſe which pays beſt.

The Reſolutions of the Emperor are the moſt fatal ſtrokes that could poſſibly have been given to the hopes of the refugee princes, for, independent of depriving them of all expectations from him, they will throw a damp upon the ſucceſs of their negociations elſewhere.

The Emperor's countenancing the new conſtitution of France; will throw the National Aſſembly into an awkward predicament: for ſhould he back a remonſtrance from the German Princes againſt the infringement of their rights, how will they be able to refuſe attending to the repreſentations of ſuch a friend: and yet they cannot reſcind the decrees of their predeceſſors without violating their inviolable Conſtitution.

The confuſion among the Members of the new Aſſembly in France, is another proof of the incapacity of ſpeculatiſts, to lay down poſitive rules for an active form of government; had they followed the example of England, and not ordained that a ſeat in one Aſſembly ſhould incapacitate them for being Repreſentatives to the next, many would no doubt have been returned, whoſe experience would have preſerved order, and by that means kept the ſtate machine moving in a ſmooth and even courſe.

In England thoſe are looked up to for their knowledge of the laws and conſtitution, who have been longeſt in Parliament; but in France, to have acquired that knowledge, is thought a common diſqualification--- ſo much for ſtate theoriſts, and political philoſophers.

The late Lord Chatham being aſked his opinion at the Marquis of Rockingham's, of Oliver Cromwell, gave it in the following remarkable words——" he was a ſaint-like thief, that under the cloak of Liberty committed a burglary in the Conſtitution, murdered his Royal Maſter in order to poſſeſs the diadem, and ſtole from the public their title to freedom. He periſhed by the univerſal conſent of the empire, his name and actions have been deteſted by ſucceeding generations."

A few days ago a ſervant of General Grant, at Ballincalloch, in Scotland, betted a guinea that he would run eight miles within an hour. The ground was meaſured, he performed it in 55 minutes. He ran the firſt three miles in eighteen minutes.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this town.

" The rapid and continued riſe of real eſtate is aſcribed to the great redundancy of caſh, and the efficacy and ſtability of government. Rents and landed property here have advanced more than forty per cent. within the laſt ſix months, and are ſtill riſing; as the monied men want employment for the floods of caſh that have been lately pouring in upon them. How different is the preſent ſituation from that of a few years ſince. Men were then ſacrificing their *lands* for *caſh*—they are now as eagerly veſting their caſh in lands. Thus you ſee, each one will have his day. At the ſouthward land ſpeculation rages ſtill higher; and the ſpeculators in public paper finding that harveſt paſt, now bend their attention with equal ardour, to ſpeculation in landed property."

The National Aſſembly of France have manifeſted their loyalty in an exemplary manner, and like a ſet of able *Phyſicians*, they have given their king that, of which all monarchs ſtand in need, *a good Conſtitution!*

SALEM, January 3.

Capt. Nehemiah Andrews arrived here on Sunday night from Aux-Cayes, whence he ſailed on the 27th of November. That quarter of the iſland had hitherto been happily free from thoſe tragic ſcenes which the Negroes have acted in other parts of Hiſpaniola, they having here been cloſely watched by the whites and mulattoes, whoſe intereſt in that reſpect is a common one. It however partakes in a degree of the general calamity: The mulattoes, feeling aggrieved by the repeal of the decree which was intended to give them equal liberty, and which is alſo withheld from them by the government of the colony, have reſorted to arms: and almoſt at the moment of the deſtruction of Port-au-Prince, the mulattoes ſeized on the ſtrong fort of Port-Louis, three leagues from Aux-Cayes, on Jacquel and other places: and ſome conſiderable bodies were within four miles of the town when Captain Andrews ſailed:—That quarter of the iſland muſt therefore be conſidered as in poſſeſſion of the mulattoes, who are ſuperior in numbers, in arms, perhaps in property and activity. No deſtruction of property had been committed by them; there is no union between them and the Negroes; their demand is, an equal participation of privileges with the whites.

An embargo on all veſſels in port immediately followed this event. Captain Andrews and Captain Dixey, of Marblehead, having previouſly cleared out, were permitted to depart.

PITTSBURGH, January 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Franklin, to his correſpondent in this place, December 29, 1791.

" I arrived at this place after a diſagreeable and fatiguing journey of ſix days. Immediately after my arrival we received very alarming news from the Cornplanter, that the weſtern Indians were coming to cut off both him and us—the event of this God only knows.—By accounts from Indians we hear that 800 Canadians were in the action againſt our people the 4th of November laſt, and that 100 Indians were killed, and 400 wounded at that time."

Fort Waſhington, Nov. 27, 1791.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleaſure to make for you, agreeably to your deſire, the following extract from general orders, and am, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

W. Sargent.

Major Hamtramck.

Head Quarters, Fort Waſhington, Nov. 27, 1791.

Officer for the day, &c.

At the General Court Martial, whereof Major Clark is Preſident.

Major Hamtramck, commandant of the firſt United States Regiment, was tried upon the following charges exhibited againſt him by Lieut. Colonel Darke, of the Levies.

Unofficer and unſoldierly behaviour in ſhamefully retreating from or for fear of the enemy on the 4th inſtant: Alſo, for ſcandalous behaviour in endeavoring to prevent a guard from going with proviſions to relieve Fort Jefferſon.

The court are of opinion the charges exhibited againſt Major Hamtramck are not ſupported, and do acquit him with honour, which the General approves, and directs that he may be immediatly releaſed from arreſt, and hold himſelf in readineſs for command to Vincennes.

The court martial is diſſolved.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Adjutant General.

January 14.

Thurſday, the 5th inſt. a large ſupply of proviſions for the garriſon at Fort Franklin, were forwarded by the contractors, under convoy of a number of volunteers from Waſhington and this county, commanded by Captain Hughes.

The laſt account received from Fort Franklin, was on Saturday the 7th inſtant. There appears to be no further intelligence reſpecting the hoſtile Indians, than what has been already publiſhed.

Two companies of the 2d United States regiment are on their march from Philadelphia to this place, and may be expected here by the firſt of February. They are to be ſtationed here for ſome time.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in this town, dated October 21, 1791.

" The ſhip ——— arrived here about 6 days ago, from Baltimore, and brought upwards of 2400 barrels of flour, which is ſold at 9 current dollars. Another cargo, conſiſting of 2000 barrels, arrived the ſame day, per the Peggy, Captain Fleming, from Philadelphia, and has been ſold at 10 ¾ current dollars per barrel. The Havanna Merchants call for no other flour but that of Philadelphia, the Baltimore quality being entirely diſapproved, owing to a cargo imported lately from ſaid place, which made the bread ſouriſh (owing, I ſuppoſe, to the flour being too old or damaged) and from the event, they will not buy any but that from Philadelphia, except through neceſſity."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Some political writers have cenſured the Secretary of the Treaſury, for propoſing *too much* in favor of the public creditors. Theſe, it is probable, have no intereſt in the debt. Other political writers have cenſured him for propoſing *too little* in favour of the public creditors. Theſe, it is probable, have bought largely of the debt. Such being the two *extremes* dictated by ſelf-intereſt, it would ſeem probable that juſtice and ſound policy were to be found between them. That Congreſs have hit this middle line, is proved by the value of the public ſtock, and the credit of the country abroad and at home.

We frequently hear the general government blamed for expoſing thoſe, who held the public ſecurities, to ſpeculators. Every advantage offered to public creditors, was recommended to Congreſs by the report on the debt, on the 9th of January, 1790. The propoſition of the aſſumption was contained in the ſame paper.—This report was publiſhed and republiſhed throughout the United States. Thirty days carried it to every ſtate. *The holders in all ſtates were put upon their guard*, for the funding law did not paſs till ſix months and twenty-ſix days after. Were the people then taken by ſurprize? No. The truth is, that the ſtate governments had ſo long neglected to provide funds to pay the intereſt, and ſo long refuſed to empower Congreſs to do it, that their conſtituents, in too many of the ſtates, did not believe an adequate proviſion would or could be made. It was therefore *the former conduct of many of the ſtates that expoſed their citizens to the ſpeculators*, and not the preſent honeſt ſyſtem of Congreſs.—If the ſtates had made proviſions from 1783 to 1789, the debt would have been worth 20s. in the pound, and ſpeculators could not have got the people's certificates but by paying *that value* for them. Every ſtate government knew of the propoſition to fund in the month of February, 1790. If the people were uninformed, meaſures could have been then taken to apprize them at that time, when the continental ſecurities were worth no more than ſeven or eight ſhillings in the pound, with two years intereſt due upon them.

It is a remark frequently made, that the enemies of a government are more diligent and alert than its friends. Were it neceſſary, the reaſons might be readily aſſigned.

The moſt effectual defence of any adminiſtration ariſes from conſcious honor and honeſty—theſe conſtitute a ſhield of defence which muſt repel the ſhafts of every aſſailant. But to be ſucceſsful, theſe virtues muſt be *known*--for the *knowledge* of the people is the ſupport of a good government--but their *ignorance* is the ſtrong tower of thoſe who deal in lies and miſrepreſentations.

A correſpondent ſays he was greatly pleaſed at hearing a member of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States ſay in his place the other day, that he hoped the time would ſoon arrive, when Turnpike Roads would be opened in every part of the Union.

The intereſt of individuals, of farmers, mechanics, merchants, and of all others whoſe buſineſs obliges them to travel, would be eſſentially promoted by improved roads ---the expence would be repaid an hundred fold, if that can be called an expence, which is abſolutely nothing more nor leſs than converting property to the beſt purpoſe, combining private emolument with public benefit, on the moſt extenſive plan poſſible.

Should ignorance, prejudice or wickedneſs, find ways to check the ardour of the preſent moment to engage in the improvement of roads and inland navigation, it would be a very great public injury, and evince that even in this enlightened age the reliques of barbariſm are to be found.

The general government of the United States, purſuing the obligation of the federal conſtitution, have honeſtly determined, that thoſe who could prove themſelves the public creditors ſhould be paid a juſt equivalent for their demands. The new *morality* of ſome folks would have taught them how to diſcharge the principal of their debts for a quarter of their value; they have given ſketches of a ſyſtem of Ethics, which would have enabled the public to iſſue a certificate for the payment of intereſt at a remote period, without any compenſation for the uſe of the money in the mean time! What would have been the "*tendency*" of ſuch meaſures? How pure would have been the public and private virtue of ſuch a country; how reſpectable their name among the *honeſt* nations of the world; how promiſing of proſperity their future proſpects? The old world (their ſenſes being loſt in the admiration of our tranſcendent virtue) would probably have made loans to us without intereſt, nay they might poſſibly have paid us for borrowing money from them!

There are not wanting perſons in the United States, who affect to conſider the general government in the light of a foreign one. Blinded by the love, not of ſtate ſyſtems in general, but of the particular ſtate ſyſtem to which they belong, they conſider a general controuling national power, as an alien force, although they have participated in the election and appointment of thoſe who execute it, as fully as in the election and appointment of the admini-

ſtrators of the ſtate government. Theſe perſons cannot be ſaid to love *their country*, but the ſpot they live on. They do not embrace in their affections the whole body of the people, but the little circle of their immediate connexions. To the United States they are not *patriots*, or friends to their country. To the people of *America* they do not hold themſelves fellow citizens.

Propoſals are publiſhed in New-York for the eſtabliſhment of a ſecond bank in that city, which it is apprehended will tend much to the advancement of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, throughout the ſtate. Among the reaſons given for the neceſſity of this ſecond bank-eſtabliſhment, are the two following.---The capital of the old bank is ſufficiently extenſive for increaſing the wealth and commerce of the city—the capital ſtock thereof ſells at a moſt enormous advance, without any juſt cauſe, the corporation poſſeſſing no excluſive charter.—The original capital ſtock of the propoſed bank is to conſiſt of one million of dollars, divided into two thouſand ſhares, each ſhare being five hundred dollars—Subſcriptions payable in gold and ſilver, two hundred dollars on every ſhare, on the third Monday in January; one hundred and fifty on the third Monday in May; and the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on the third Monday of September next. It is ſaid, upwards of fifteen hundred ſhares were ſubſcribed in a few hours.

The trade of a country, (ſays a late Hartford paper) naturally runs to the head of navigable waters; and altho' in an inland ſettlement, a commercial town may ariſe at the mouth of a river, yet when the interior parts of a country are peopled, ſuch town will certainly decay, unleſs ſupported by a foreign or forced trade. Newport is ſuch a town. New-London and New-Haven are partly in that ſituation; though New-London, by the river trade, will be kept in a thriving ſtate; and New-Haven, never having had the trade of the river, may not decay. The city of New-York, by its connection with other ſtates, will not decay; but Albany is deſtined to be its rival in buſineſs. The vaſt population to the northward, eaſtward and weſtward of that city, will ſome time or other force the trade which is to ſupply theſe inhabitants, to the head of navigation. The ſtupid dulneſs of the Dutch will retard, inſtead of accelerating this event; but enterprizing men are faſt crouding into Albany, and they have convinced the world that a ſea veſſel can go to that city. The ſettlements at Lanſingburgh and Troy, on the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon, will divide the buſineſs; but buſineſs will certainly increaſe at the head of navigation.

The following article is copied from a London paper of the 24th of October laſt, brought by the Packet.

It is ſaid that one of the firſt acts of Col. Simcoe's government in Canada will be, to deliver up the Britiſh poſt ſituated on the eaſt of the river St. Lawrence and to the ſouth of Nova Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America.

Saturday laſt arrived in town from Fort Waſhington, Major General St. Clair, Governor of the weſtern territory.

Extract of a letter from Albany, January 15.

"A very extraordinary deception was a few days ſince practiſed on the citizens of Schoharie, by a knowing villain. He put up at Ingolt's tavern, and in converſation with young Ingolt, told him he would give him ſix new dollars for three old ones--a bargain was, of conſequence, immediately ſtruck. This was ſoon noiſed about, and brought many people together, to trade with this extraordinary man, for his new dollars; and he exchanged with them to the amount of ſome hundreds, all real good dollars; telling them at the ſame time that he coined the new dollars himſelf, and that he made a great profit in giving two for one, and that if they would furniſh him with any ſum of old dollars, he would give the receipts therefor, and in three weeks return to every one double the ſum they had given him---His conduct ſo infatuated the people of Schoharie, that ſome of them mortgaged their lands to borrow money, others ſold off their horſes and oxen, and, it is ſaid, a merchant advanced him eighty pounds; others fifty, twenty, ten, five, &c. to the amount of 500l. He then hired a ſleigh and gave the man a dollar for every ſix miles to drive him to the Hudſon, wherewith to purchaſe ſome things of the Apothecaries, in order make his dollars--Here the ſtory ends, and the citizens of Schoharie are left to repent, when too late, their unparalleled credulity."

Thurſday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Hunter's buildings, High-ſtreet, in the front parlour of the houſe belonging to Mr. Smith, Repreſentative in Congreſs for South-Carolina. The cauſe of it, though not accurately aſcertained, is ſuppoſed to have been accidental. It had probably been kindling for ſome time. It blazed out as ſoon as the parlour door was opened by a ſervant of the family, who going by accident into an adjoining apartment, heard the crackling of the fire, and gave the alarm. The ſmoke immediately ruſhed into every room in the houſe, and hence it was not without difficulty that the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were conveyed out of their beds. It ſeems they were hurried to different houſes in the neighbourhood ſo quickly, that one of them was, for ſome minutes miſſing---This unlucky circumſtance called forth all the anguiſh of maternal ſolicitude, and was extremely diſtreſſing both to the parents and the ſpectators on the ſpot--till one of the latter found out the child and brought it to its frantic mother. The citizens attending with their wonted alacrity, the flames, even without the aid of an engine, were got under. The correſpondent who favoured us with theſe particulars, adds, that there were two gentlemen (Mr. Cutting and Mr. Sterrett) ſo remarkably active and judicious in their exertions at this fire, that without denying due credit to others, it was chiefly owing to their arrangements and efforts that it was ſtopped in its progreſs.

Died on Friday the 13th inſtant, in the 19th year of her age, and on Monday evening her remains were interred in Chriſt Church burying ground, Mrs. Rebecca Mifflin Harriſon, the wife of Mr. Matthias Harriſon, and daughter of the late Col. Turbut Francis, of this city. In every ſtage of this lady's ſhort paſſage thro' life, ſhe was admired and beloved by all who knew her. In the laſt domeſtic relations which ſhe ſuſtained, ſhe conducted herſelf with a degree of prudence and dignity ſeldom obſerved in perſons at her time of life. The diſeaſe which conveyed her from an affectionate family and friends, was very tedious; but under this affliction, ſhe was *ſtill* exemplary. She died without a murmur, and, with a mind perfectly collected, reſigned her ſpirit into the hands of her benevolent Creator.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN a late paper I read ſome obſervations of Mr. Wells, in his legiſlative capacity, on the frequent and immenſe ſales of certificates, &c. at public auction. He ſays, "that in 1780 the legiſlature paſſed a law laying a duty "upon the ſales of all property ſold at vendue, and that "in 1782 a ſupplement to that law was enacted, encreaſ-"ing the duty upon all goods, wares and merchandize, "without mentioning (probably inadvertently) other "property. By this law, however, ſtrictly ſpeaking, "public ſecurities, &c. ſold at auction, are liable to a "duty of two per cent. yet nothing had been paid into "the public treaſury on the enormous ſales of this kind, "and that it was the Attorney-general's opinion that the "two per centum is due, yet the law is evaded." With due reſpect to Mr. Wells, I beg leave to ſay, that I think the duty is but one per cent. for, as I am a ſhopkeeper, I frequently have unſaleable or unfaſhionable remnants on hand, and once or twice a year make up a little invoice, and ſend them to vendue, ſometimes to one auction-ſtore, and ſometimes to another, and have found their charges regularly to be two and a half per cent. for themſelves, and one per cent. for the ſtate, which they all take good care to deduct when I come to receive my little balance. I am not pleaſed with being partially dealt with in this or any other public matter, and if I am made to pay for the diſpoſal of my little property *according to law*, why not my rich neighbour, who has got his great fortune by ſpeculation in the funds? I think he ought to pay as well as me. And if the auctioneers can make three or four hundred dollars (as I am told they have frequently done of an evening) at ⅓ per cent. commiſſion, ſhould not the ſtate come in for her ſhare? would not this be right? the richer the commonwealth gets, the fewer taxes we ſhall have to pay, and I believe the time is now at hand when money will be wanted to help to defend our good friends on the frontiers, who are now in the power of a mercileſs and ſavage enemy. This buſineſs was brought before the legiſlature by Mr. Wells, and I truſt it will be particularly attended to, and that they will direct a ſtrict enquiry to be made into it, and not ſuffer their laws to be trampled under foot, almoſt in their preſence, by their *own officers*, or any other perſons.

I wiſh it not to be underſtood that I am oppoſed to property of this kind being ſold or trafficked in, but am much oppoſed (and I think every good citizen ought to be) to any evaſion of the laws of my country; for if any of them are found to be oppreſſive, let us in a reſpectful and proper manner aſk for a repeal of them---but not be ſuffered to violate them, at our own will and pleaſure. And, if I am not very much miſtaken, there is a petition now on the files of the Houſe, from thoſe very officers, praying that the auction laws might be ſo modified in the reduction of the duty, as to enable them to ſell the above deſcribed property at public ſale, which, in my opinion is a very ſtrong proof that they did conceive the public were entitled to one per cent. on all ſuch ſales, otherwiſe they would have then purſued the meaſures which they have ſince adopted. My view is to have juſtice done, and I hope a proper enquiry into it will not be omitted or paſſed over by the guardians of a free and virtuous people.

An ACT, to extend the time limited for ſettling the Accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the powers of the Board of Commiſſioners, which, by an act paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the firſt Congreſs, was eſtabliſhed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, ſhall continue until the firſt day of July, 1793, unleſs the buſineſs ſhall be ſooner accompliſhed.

And be it further enacted, That the aforeſaid act ſhall extend to the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the ſtate of Vermont; and that until the firſt day of December next, ſhall be allowed for the ſaid ſtate to exhibit its claims.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the pay of the principal Clerk of the ſaid Board, ſhall be the ſame as the pay of the principal clerk in the auditor's office.

Jonathan Trumbull,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
John Adams,
Vice-preſident of the United States,
and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved Jan. 23d.
G. WASHINGTON, Preſident
of the United States.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April,

THAT Noted and well known TAVERN and PLANTATION, the Sign of the Spread Eagle; 16½ miles from Philadelphia, upon the old Lancaſter road. There is a good large ſtone-houſe, with four rooms and an entry on a floor, beſides a very large kitchen adjoining, with a large dining room over the ſame, a very large barn 60 by 31 feet, with ſtables under it, ſtone ſheds ſufficient for 18 teams, and every other convenience neceſſary for the accommodations of travellers. Whoever has a mind to rent the ſame, by applying to me, living at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, may know the terms.

ADAM SITER.

N. B. None need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. January 24, 1792.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Himes, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, fair complexion, thin viſage, a large noſe, and has brown ſtrait hair, which hangs about his ſhoulders; had on, when he went away, an aſh-coloured home-made coating coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and lined with blue lincey, a pair of fuſtian trowſers almoſt new, of an olive green, his ſtockings were a mixed deep and pale blue, good coarſe leather ſhoes, with large buckles, a new felt hat bound with ſilk tape, and had a ſhallow crown. He may perhaps attempt to work as a journeyman at the weaving buſineſs, as he can work middling well; he will undoubtedly make for York county, as he has ſeveral relations living in that ſettlement, of the name of Himes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ JOHN M'CRACKEN.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned againſt harbouring or employing ſaid apprentice, at their peril. Dec. 29, 1791.

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WHEN JOHN MACPHERSON Lectured upon Moral Philoſophy, his audience begged he would publiſh them as ſoon as poſſible, for the benefit of Mankind. The three firſt are now printed, viz. one on the Divine Legation of Chriſt, one on Benevolence, and one on Diſcretion. They are ſold by Mr. William Woodhouſe, and ſaid Macpherſon, for One Quarter of a Dollar. His Lectures on Bigotry, and one on Seduction, he will get printed ſoon. Jan 24. 1792.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

December 7, 1791.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now, by mutual conſent of the parties, purchaſed to himſelf the horſes and ſtages, together with the ſubſcriptions which have been raiſed for the ſupport of the *Philadelphia, Reading* and *Harriſburgh* STAGES, and that he intends ſerving the public on this occaſion with all poſſible induſtry, and to general ſatisfaction, by continuing to drive the ſame ſtages from Reading to Philadelphia and Harriſburgh on the former terms, with this difference only---that, on account of the ſhort days and bad roads, the ſtages in future will ſtart every Wedneſday, at the uſual places and hours, from Philadelphia and Harriſburgh, and arrive at Reading as expeditiouſly as poſſible; from which place both ſtages again will ſtart on Friday morning.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N. B. Price for letters will be a five-penny-piece, excepting to ubſcribers.

To be Diſpoſed of by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 8 miles from the city, on the great road leading to Reading and Harriſburgh. It contains 63 acres, 23 of which are covered with thriving timber, meadow ground ſufficient to maintain 6 milch cows in good order; and the remainder good ploughland. The ſoil is kind, and eaſily improveable by a ſmall quantity of manure. The ſituation is high and extremely healthy, and is well adapted for a tan-yard or any public buſineſs. There are on the premiſes two thriving orchards, two commodious ſtone dwelling houſes, to one of which there is a frame barn and ſtable, and to the other a log ſtable. There is likewiſe a large corn-crib, chair-houſe, and an excellent ſcrew cyder-preſs, all under one roof. A ſtream of water runs through part of the meadow, which at preſent is employed in turning a ſaw-mill, and may be converted to other purpoſes, which from its vicinity to the city would be ſtill more profitable. This place would be exchanged for property in the city, or ſold for caſh, with a liberal credit for part of the money. For more particular information, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Benjamin Johnſton, No. 147, Stationer and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALSO, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, containing near 500 acres; about 60 of which are cleared. The buildings are mean. There is a rich bottom of more than 60 acres, fit for meadow, part already cleared. There is a good ſtream of water running through it, ſufficient for a ſaw or griſt mill. This will be ſold cheap for caſh, or exchanged for wet goods, or property in, or within 20 miles of the city. Enquire as above directed.

† BENJAMIN DAVIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cœcil county, State of Maryland, on the 3d day of December, inſtant, a Negro Man, named JACK, 6 feet 2 inches high, has a ſcar on his right eye, remarkable large feet, near 14 inches long, large ancles, much knock kneed, ſlow of ſpeech, about thirty years of age, had on a wool hat not quite new, a new ſheeps grey coat, of linſey with hemp tow chain, and woolen filling, the fore ſkirts of the coat lined; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name. The above reward will be paid on delivering the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, or if ſecured in any goal, ſo that he gets him again, TWELVE DOLLARS will be paid, by

† CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Cœcil county, 5 miles above Elkton, December 9, 1791.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, well made, long black hair, ſometimes wears it tied, dark eyes, and ſomewhat quick and ſtammering in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a ſleeveleſs croſs-ſtriped pattern veſt, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax ſhirt, one pair of new tow trowſers, one pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair new blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of half worn neats leather ſhoes, with a pair of large ſquare much worn plated (or waſhed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, enliſt or employ the aforeſaid ſervant, at their peril.

A WATCH was found by the ſubſcriber, at the Widow Little's Ferry, on Suſquehanna, with a ſilver caſe, and china face. The owner by applying to Benjamin Heacock, living in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. December 12th, 1791. *

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, meadow both upland and law, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes. kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all low land, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

Doctor Hill's American Balſam,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the Subſcriber at her place, in Blockley; price 6*s*6*d* a bottle, and by the dozen, 6*s*. a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 26 years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle; then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs. There are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which give ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American Balſam performed perfect and effectual cures. Its fame is ſpread almoſt every where: it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects. Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſement, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American Balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young junior, and ſenior, it devolves on the ſubſcriber, as ſiſter to William Young. jun. botaniſt.

December 27. ‡ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs --about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eotf.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52.

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

WANTED,

Two or three ROOMS, genteelly furniſhed,

With the uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the printers. ‡

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munafactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which ſtrikes the Hours and Half Hours.
Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-ſtreet.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c. 4 m.

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at No. 239, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31ſt of October, and will continue to be publiſhed regularly on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertiſements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a ſupplement; the other three pages to contain a miſcellany of the moſt intereſting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domeſtic newſpapers, but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this ſhall be inſerted, a ſummary of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to ſupport, as far as a newſpaper can with propriety be ſaid to ſupport, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preſerve the bleſſings of liberty to this extenſive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the aſſertion of the European philoſophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long ſubſiſt, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a diſſemination of uſeful knowledge is the beſt means to preſerve alive the ſpirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be ſpared to make ſuch ſelections, and publiſh ſuch eſſays, as ſhall appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

Perſons at a diſtance, who may procure fifteen ſubſcribers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with a packet a ſixteenth gratis.

Advertiſements. articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens beſt furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy-ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon he ſhorteſt notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Manſfield, Burlington county, the 21ſt of the 11th month, 1791, an apprentice BOY, named William Crammer, about 16 years old, but ſmall of his age, of a fair complexion and light hair: he knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs: had on when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured coatee and waiſtcoat, purple breeches and ſtriped trowſers over them, white yarn ſtockings, and thick ſhoes, with ſtrings. All perſons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbour him, and all maſters of veſſels are in like manner forbidden to carry him off, under the penalty that the law inflicts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

BARZILLAI FURMAN.

Mansfield, 22d of 11th month, 1791. §

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Downs's townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, a NEGRO LAD, named ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and well grown; he went off without a hat, and the wool of his head newly ſhorn, but it is likely he may get a hat; he had on a veſt with ſleeves, and an underveſt, both of home made fulled cloth, of the colour of ſheeps-black, a new pale blue patch on the button-hole ſide, old grey flannel trowſers, two ſhirts, blue ſtockings with white tops, and ſtrong ſhoes, with leather ſtrings; he is ſlow of ſpeech, and has no manners. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and confines him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entitled to, and receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges from ¶ DAN LORE.

A STRAY COW, of a light brindle colour, ſometime in June laſt, came to the place of the ſubſcriber, in New-Lane, between the Ridge Road and Schuylkill, two miles from the city. The owner of ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 5, 1791. PHILIP SUPER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.